DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 213 976 CE 031 796

AUTHOR	Anderson, R. Bryan
TITLE	English for Driving--Student Workbook.
INSTITUTION	Logan City Board of Education, Utah.
SPONS AGENCY	Utah State Board of Education, Salt Lake City. Div. of Adult Education and Training.
PUB DATE	Aug 81
NOTE	106p.; For related documents see CE 031 797-798.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Behavioral Objectives; *Bilingual Education; Daily Living Skills; *Driver Education; *English; Instructional Materials; *Language Skills; Learning Activities; Records (Forms); Signs; *Skill Development; Traffic Control; *Vocabulary Development; Workbooks
IDENTIFIERS	Directions

ABSTRACT

Intended for use in conjunction with an accompanying teacher's guide and set of visuals, this workbook is in large part a picture dictionary of driving vocabulary with practice exercises to help prepare non-native speakers of English for driver training class. Topics covered in the workbook are automobiles, directions in an automobile, signals, parts of a car, roads, driving maneuvers, giving directions, equipment inside the car, using the controls, checking traffic, starting the car, going forward, backing up, turns, turning around, stopping and parking, following, changing lanes, passing, parking, merging, hazards, traffic controls, safe driving, accidents, breaking the law, service stations, tools for the car, and driver license application forms. Among those types of exercises provided are substitution, spelling, oral practice, matching, writing, paraphrase, and fill-in-the-blank exercises. (The related teacher's guide and visuals are available separately--see note.) (MN)

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ED213976

ENGLISH FOR DRIVING - STUDENT WORKBOOK

written by

R. Bryan Anderson
Logan City Board of Education
Logan, Utah

September 1980

Funded under the Adult Education Act, Public Law 91-230 as amended.

This publication is provided to the Utah educational institutions by the Utah State Board of Education, Adult Education Unit, 250 E 5th S, SLC, Utah 84111.

August 1981

CE 031 796

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FUNDING INFORMATION

Project Title:	Logan City School District, Section 310 Adult Education Project Objective #2 : English for Driving.
Project Number:	2558
Educational Act Under Which the Funds were Administered:	Section 310 of the Adult Education Act, P.L. 93-380.
Source of Contract:	Utah State Office of Education, Adult Education Unit, 250 E. 5th S., S.L.C., Ut. 84111
Project Supervisor:	Hap Holmstead
Contractor:	Logan City Board of Education, 101 West Center, Logan, Ut. 84321
Project Developer:	R.Bryan Anderson

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ABSTRACT

This workbook is in large part a picture dictionary of driving vocabulary with practice exercises designed to help prepare non-native speakers of English for driver training classes.

With the exception of the vocabulary directly related to driving, the text of the workbook has been restricted to beginning level English.

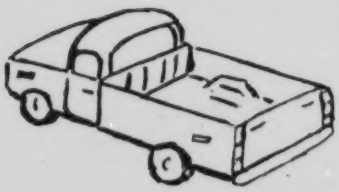
English for Driving - Student Workbook is the second in a group of three publications that comprise the instructional materials of an English for Driving course. It is to be used in conjunction with English for Driving - Teacher's Guide and English for Driving - Visuals.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

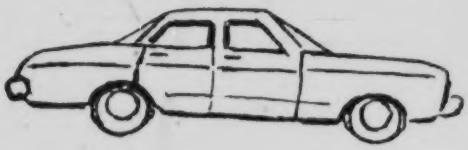
	Page
Automobiles	1
Directions in an Automobile	6
Signals	9
Parts of the Car	10
Roads	14
Driving Maneuvers	16
Giving Directions	19
Equipment Inside the Car	21
Using the Controls	24
Checking for Traffic	26
Starting the Car	27
Going Forward	29
Backing up	32
Turns	34
Turning Around	36
Stopping and Parking	37
Following	39
Changing Lanes	40
Passing	41
Parking	43
Merging	51
Hazards	52
Traffic Controls	53
Safe Driving	60
Accidents	65
Breaking the Law	68
Service Station	78
Tools for the Car	79
Driver License Application Form	80
Dictionary	81

AUTOMOBILES

(vehicles)

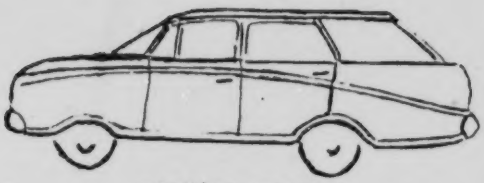


pickup

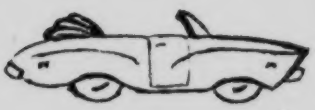


sedan

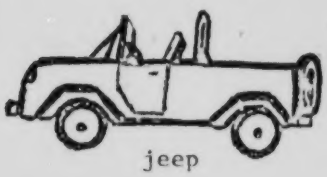
compact



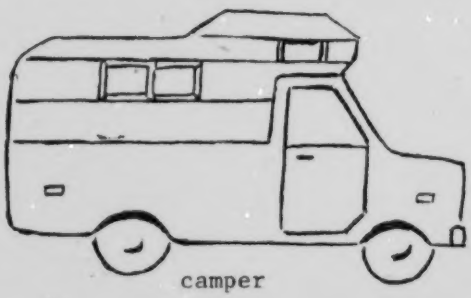
station wagon



convertible

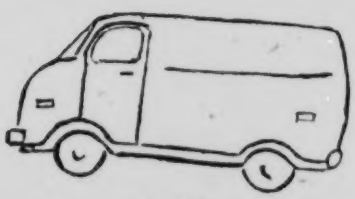


jeep

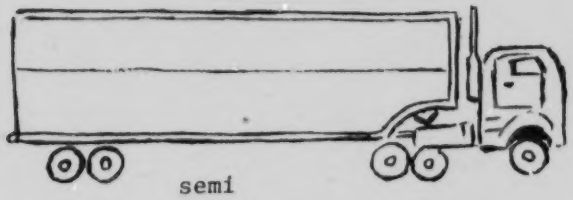


camper

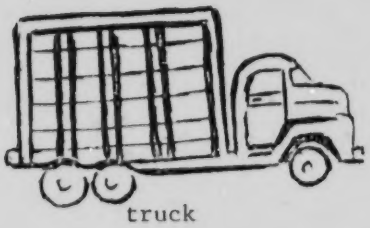
sports car



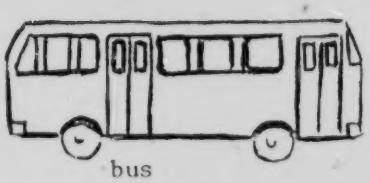
van



semi



truck

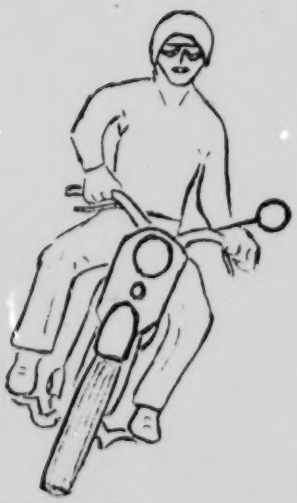


bus

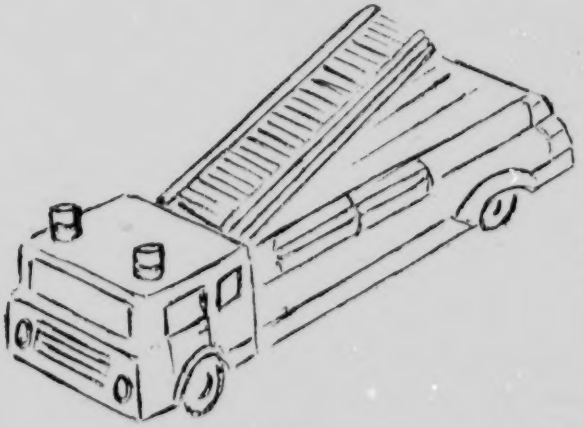
EMERGENCY VEHICLES

ambulance

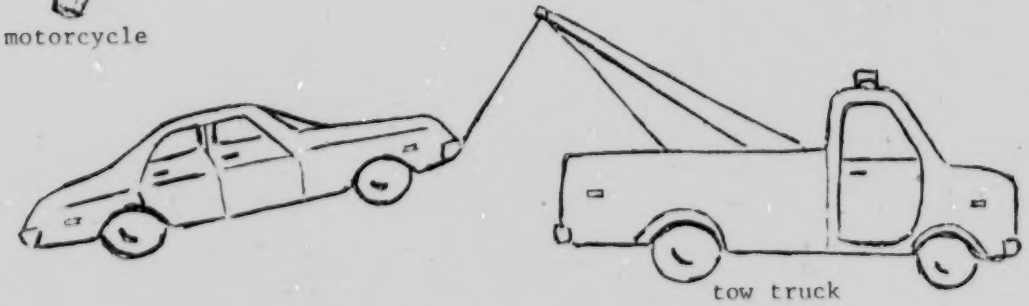
police car



motorcycle



fire engine



tow truck

PRACTICE SAYING THE KINDS OF VEHICLES:

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS:

A.

S1 What kind of vehicle do you want? S2 I want a compact. It's cheap.
What kind of vehicle do you want? I want a station wagon. My family is big.
" fire engine. My house is on fire.
" " "

a pickup	a semi	It's beautiful.
a sedan	a truck	I like camping.
a compact	a bus	The girls like it.
a station wagon	a motorcycle	I have a store.
a convertible	an ambulance	It's good for the mountains.
a jeep	a police car	I need to carry things.
a camper	a fire engine	It's very fast
a sports car	a tow truck	I want to go to the hospital.
a van		It's just right for me.
		It's fun.
		It's exciting.
		My car has a problem.
		I don't like airplanes.
		I'm moving to a new house.
		I'm a farmer.
		Someone is robbing my house.
		"

B.

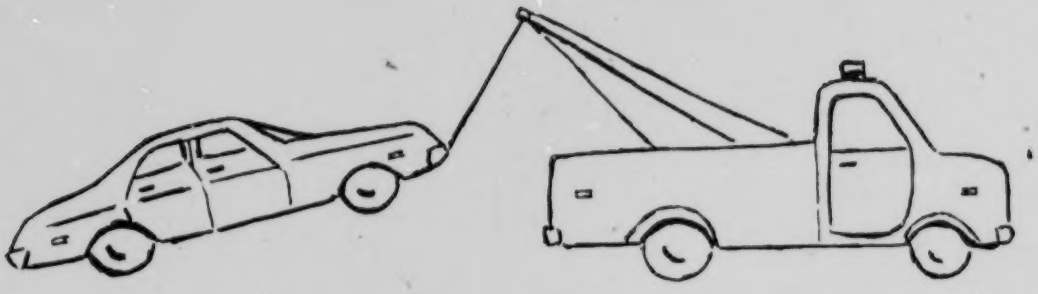
S1 I like compacts. S2 Compacts? They're too little.
campers. Campers? They need too much gas.
buses. Buses? They're too slow.
" " "

They're too expensive.
They're too cold.
They're too big.
They're too hard to drive.
They're too fast.
They're too noisy.

SPELLING:

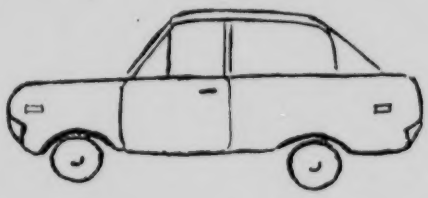
The teacher shows a visual. The students say the name. The students spell the name. The teacher writes the name on the blackboard as the students spell it.

DICTATION: At the beginning of the next class, T says the name. S spells on paper.



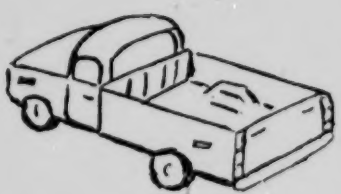
My car has a problem. I need a _____.

Bill wants a _____.
But It's too expensive.

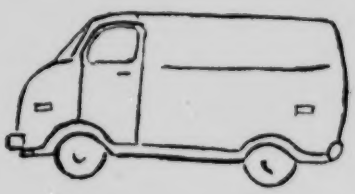


He will buy a _____this year.
It's cheap.

Drive slowly.
I see a _____.



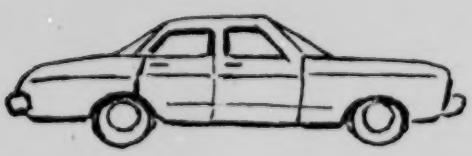
My _____is good
for carrying things.



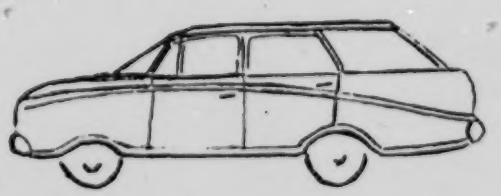
Mr Johnson has a _____
for his store.

A farmer needs a _____.

Does this _____go to Los Angeles?

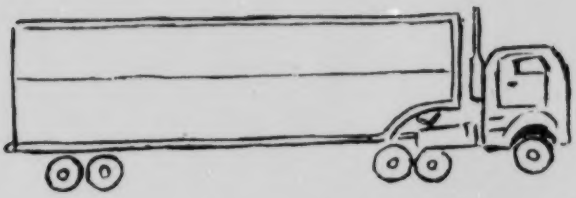


Your _____is beautiful.

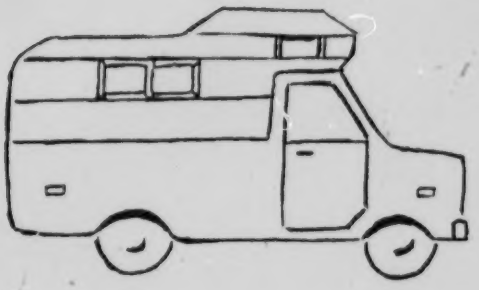


We will buy a _____.
We have a big family.

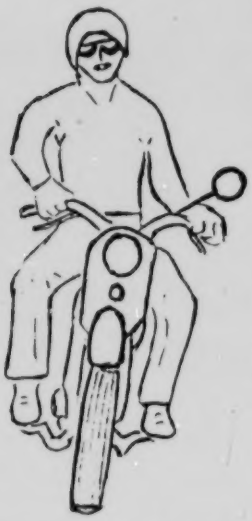
10



A _____ is hard to drive.



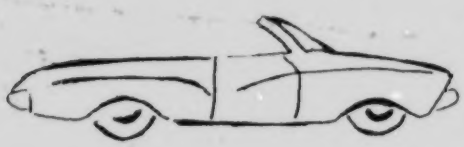
A _____ is very good for traveling.



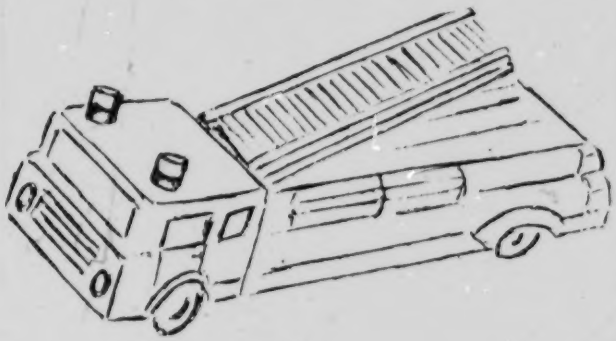
Do you like my new _____?

A _____ is fun.

Telephone for an _____!



My _____ is nice in the summer.



Did you see the _____?

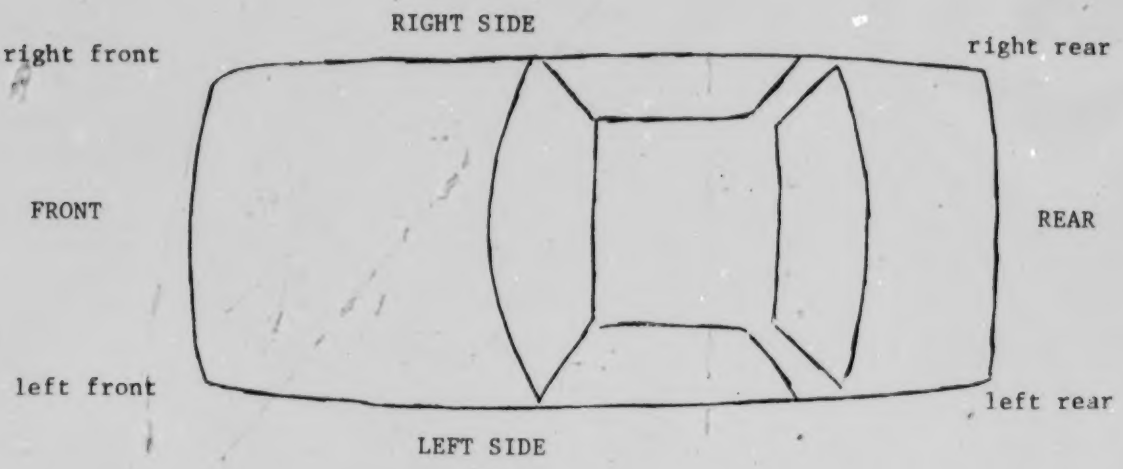
I want a _____ this year.

I will buy a _____ when I have a lot of money.

ACTIVITY:

Name the kinds of vehicles in a parking lot or on a street.

DIRECTIONS IN AN AUTOMOBILE:



T & S Take turns giving directions.

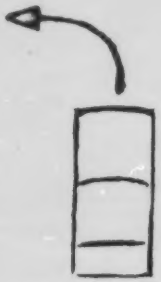
A. Raise your right hand.
Raise your left foot.
Put your right hand on your left ear.
Look right.
Put your left hand on the desk. Put your right hand on the left hand.
"
"

B. Put your hand on the front of the desk
right side
left rear
right front
"

C. Go to the front of the room.
left rear
rear
right side
right rear
"

D. DICTATION: T says the directions. S write the directions. (right rear, etc.)
Continue until S can write quickly. Repeat this in the next class.

DIRECTIONS IN A CAR

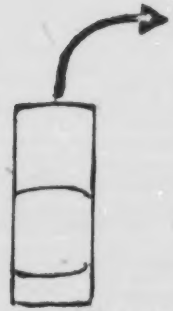


Make a left turn.

Turn left.

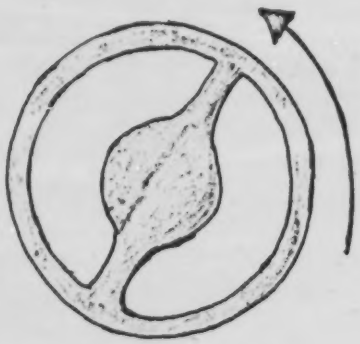
Go straight.

Go ahead.

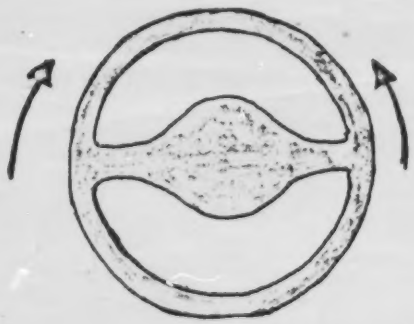


Make a right turn.

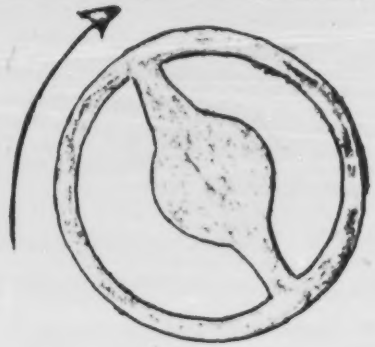
Turn right.



Turn the steering wheel left.



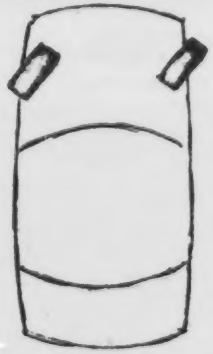
Straighten the steering wheel.



Turn the steering wheel right.

Turn the wheels left.

Straighten the wheels.



Turn the wheels right.

A.

T.(acts out) I am turning right.	S. You are turning right.
I am making a right turn.	You are making a right turn.
I am going straight.	You are going straight.
I am going ahead.	You are going ahead.
I am making a left turn.	You are making a left turn.
I am turning left.	You are turning left.

T.(acts out) What am I doing?	S. You are turning right.
S.(acts out) What am I doing?	S. You are going straight.

S (individually) I am turning right. I am making a right turn
I am going straight. I am going ahead.
I am turning left. I am making a left turn.

B.

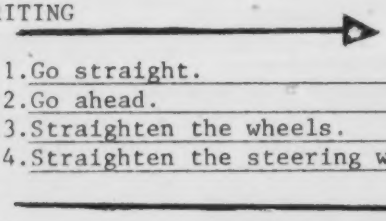
T. Turn the steering wheel left.	S.(act out) I am turning the steering wheel left.
Straighten the steering wheel.	I am straightening the steering wheel.
Turn the steering wheel right.	I am turning the steering wheel right.
Turn the wheels left.	I am turning the wheels left.
Straighten the wheels.	I am straightening the wheels.
Turn the wheels left.	I am turning the wheels left.

(Repeat with S giving the directions)

C. Set up an obstacle course with chairs. S direct T and S through it.

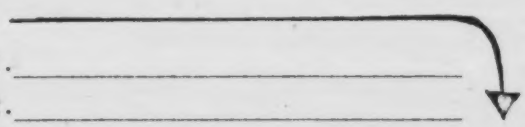
Make a left turn.	Go straight.	Make a right turn.
Turn left.	Go ahead.	Turn right.

D. WRITING

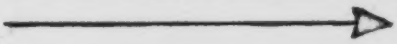


1. Go straight.
2. Go ahead.
3. Straighten the wheels.
4. Straighten the steering wheel.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



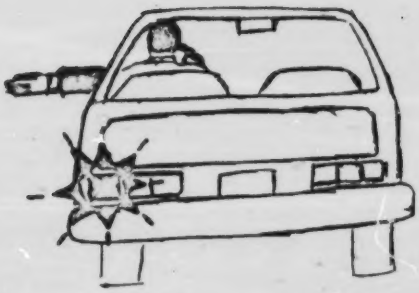
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

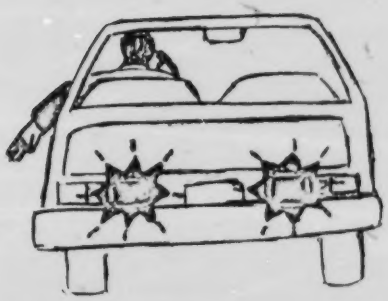
E. DICTATION:
Make a left turn, I am making a left turn, etc. Explain make / making.

SIGNALS



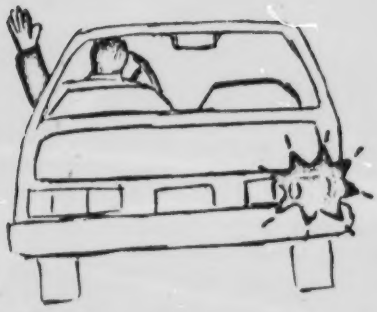
Signal left.

The driver is signaling left.



Slow down.
Stop.

The driver is slowing down.
The driver is stopping.



Signal right.

The driver is signaling right.

PRACTICE WITH HAND SIGNALS

A. Repeat.

T. (hand signal)	I am signaling left.	S. (hand signal) I am signaling left.
	I am signaling right.	I am signaling right.
	I am stopping.	I am stopping.
	I am slowing down.	I am slowing down.

B. Questions.

T. (hand signal)	What am I doing?	S. You are signaling left.
		right.
		slowing down.
		stopping.

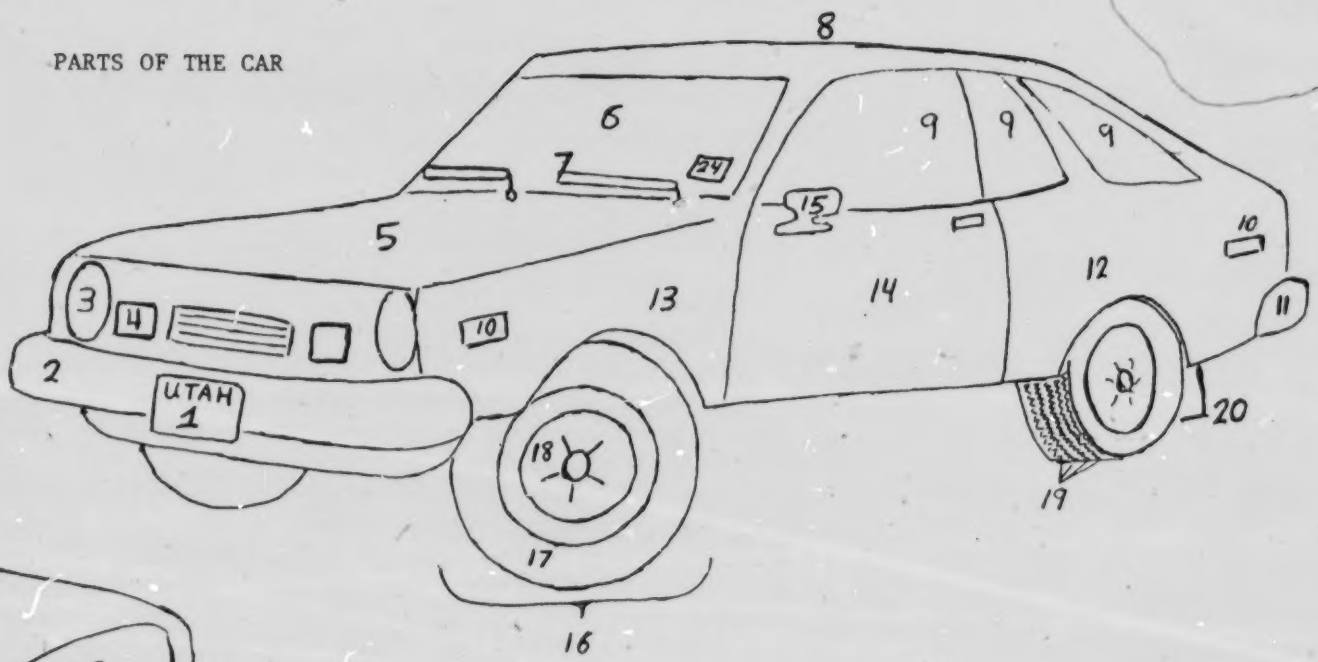
C. Following directions.

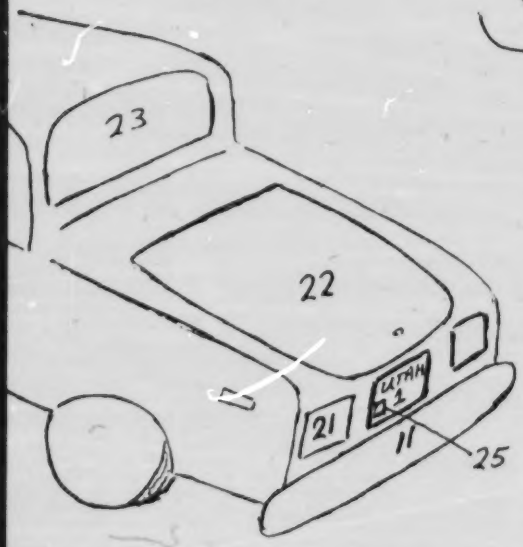
T.	Signal left!	S. (hand signal) I am signaling left.
	Signal right!	right.
	Slow down!	slowing down.
	Stop!	stopping.

D. Giving and following directions.

S. Signal left!	S. (hand signal) I am signaling left.
"	"
"	"

PARTS OF THE CAR

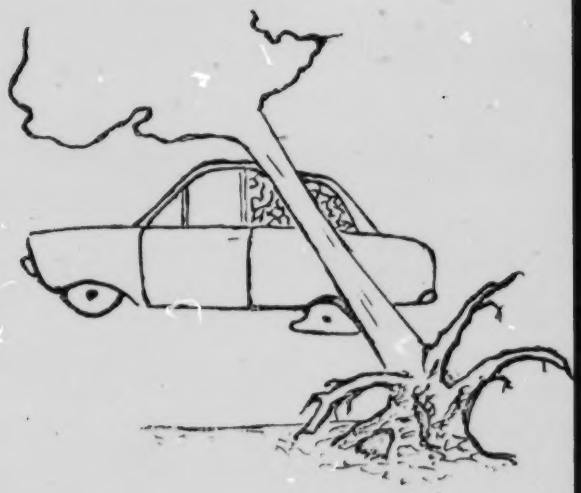




1. license plate.
2. front bumper.
3. headlight.
4. signal light.
5. hood.
6. windshield.
7. windshield wiper.
8. roof.
9. side window.
10. reflector.
11. rear bumper.
12. rear fender.
13. front fender.
14. car door.
15. side mirror.
16. wheel.
17. tire.
18. wheel cover.
19. tread.
20. mudguard.
21. taillight.
    brake light.
    signal light.
22. trunk.
23- rear window.
24. inspection sticker.
25. license plate validation.

17

PRACTICE SAYING THE PARTS OF THE CAR.



DAMAGE

The roof is damaged.

The side window is damaged.

The tire is damaged.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS:

A. damage

S1	My roof is damaged.	S2	That's too bad. Fix it.
	My side window is damaged.		That's too bad. Get a new one.
	My tire is damaged		" Fix it.
	car door		" Fix it.
	windshield		" Get a new one.
	mudguard		" "
	tail light		" "
	"		" "

B. at the auto parts store

S1	I need a new side window.	S2	A new side window?	That's $45, please.
	front bumper.		A new front bumper?	That's $150, please.
	headlight		A new headlight?	That's $12, please.
	side mirror		"	$16
	hood		"	"
	"		"	"

C. at the auto repair shop

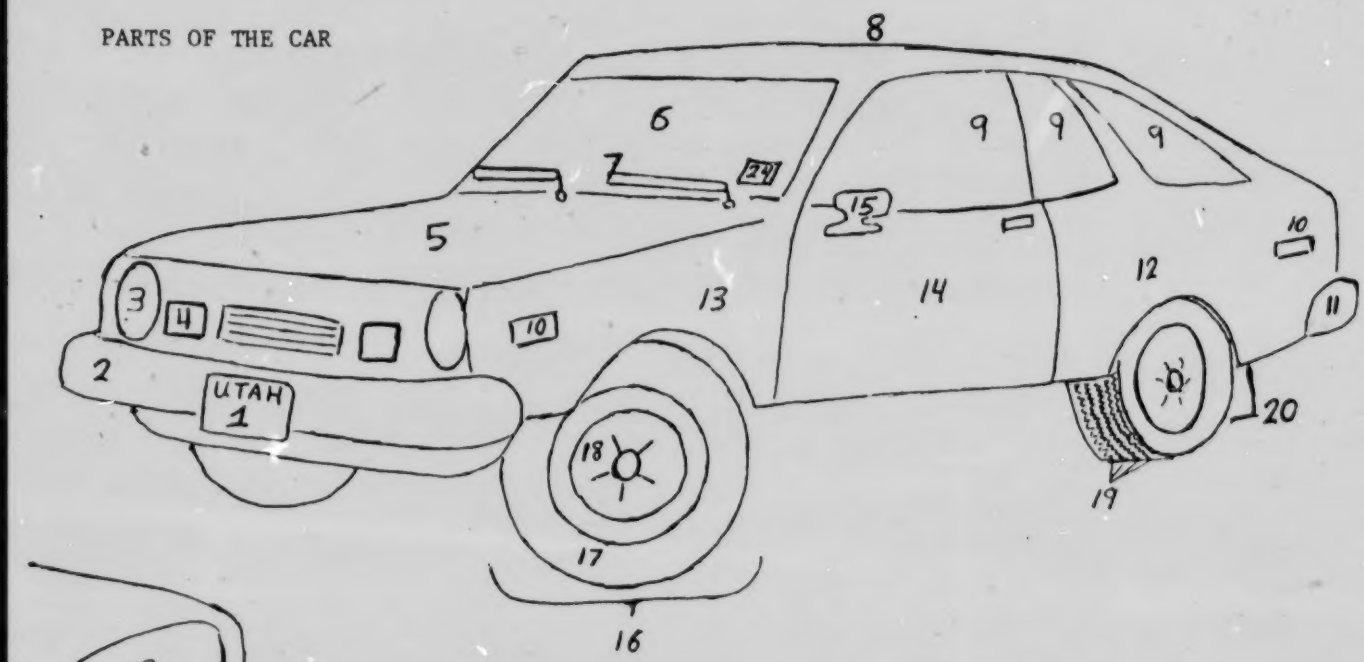
S1	Please fix my roo .	Your roof?	OK.	Your car will be ready in 2 weeks.
	tire.	Your tire?	OK.	in 20 minutes.
	rear fender.	"		next week.
	signal light.	"		this afternoon.
	reflector.	"		"
	"	"		"

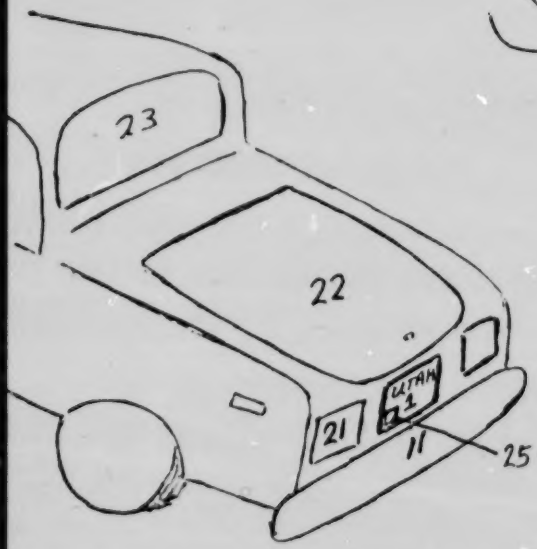
ACTIVITY:

Go out and look at cars.

Take turns asking and telling the names of the parts.

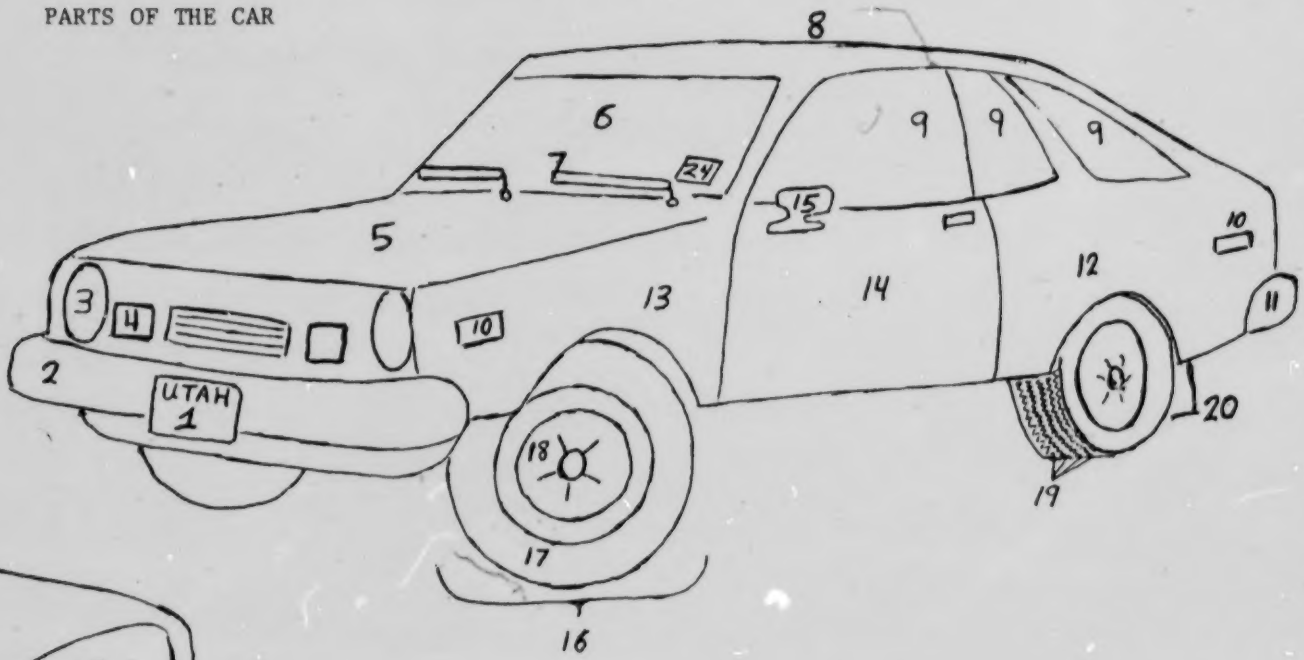
PARTS OF THE CAR

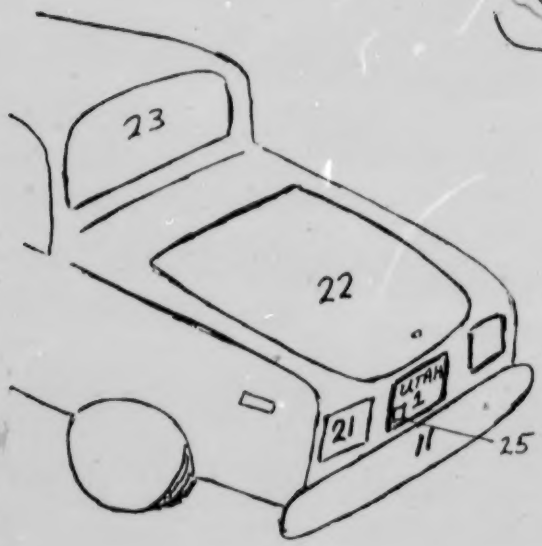




1. li_____ pl_____
2. f_____ b_____
3. h_____
4. s_____ l_____
5. h_____
6. win_____
7. w_____ w_____
8. r_____
9. s_____ w_____
10. re_____
11. r_____ b_____
12. r_____ f_____
13. f_____ f_____
14. c_____ d_____
15. s_____ m_____
16. w_____
17. t_____
18. w_____ c_____
19. t_____
20. m_____
21. t_____
    b_____ l_____
    s_____ l_____
22. tr_____
23. r_____ w_____
24. i_____ s_____
25. l_____ p_____
    v_____

PARTS OF THE CAR

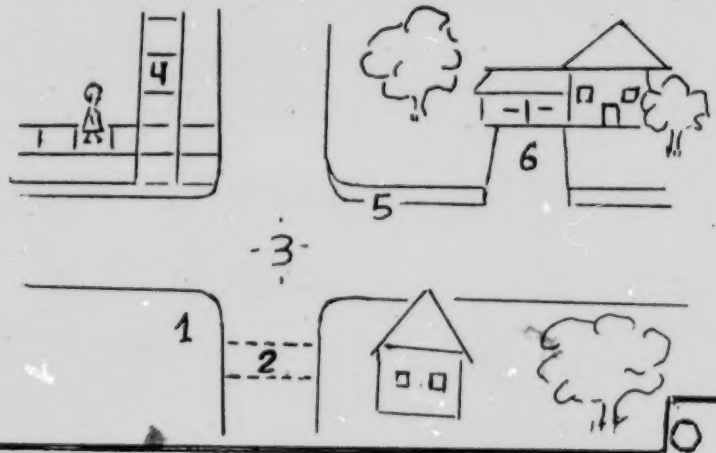




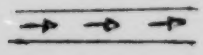
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
_____
_____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

ROADS

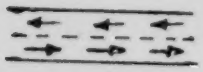
A. street. (a road in a city)



1. corner
2. crosswalk
3. intersection
4. sidewalk
5. curb
6. driveway

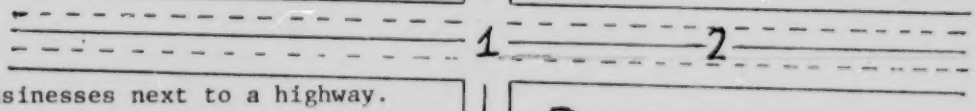


one-way street



two-way street

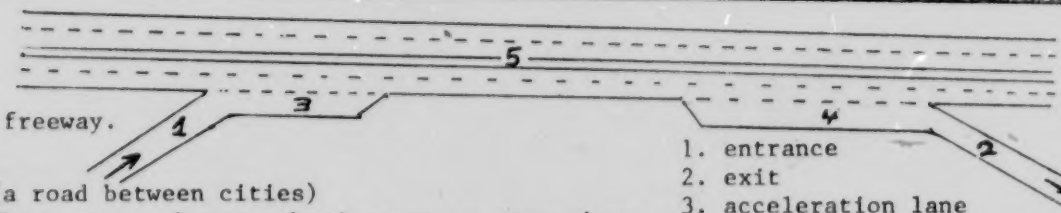
B. highway.
(a road between cities)



There are houses and businesses next to a highway.
There are traffic lights and stop signs on a highway.

1. crossroad.
2. center line.
   median.

C. freeway.



(a road between cities)
There are no houses, businesses or stop signs.

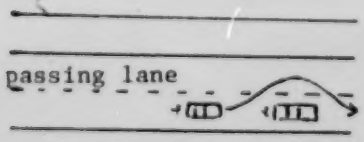
1. entrance
2. exit
3. acceleration lane
4. deceleration lane
5. median

D. lanes.

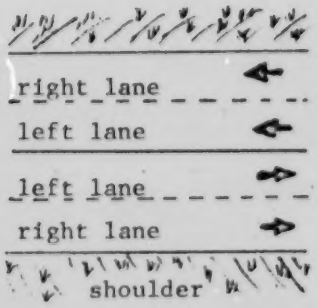
1-lane road

2-lane road

4-lane highway

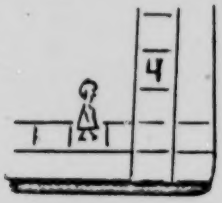


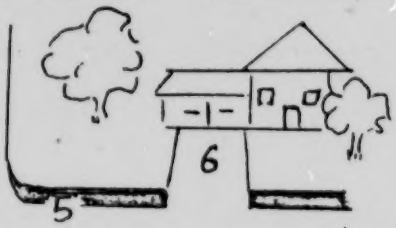
1. left-turn lane
2. center lane
3. right-turn lane

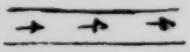


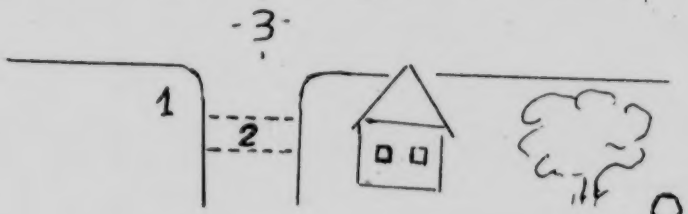
WRITE THE NAMES NEXT TO THE NUMBERS OR PICTURES:

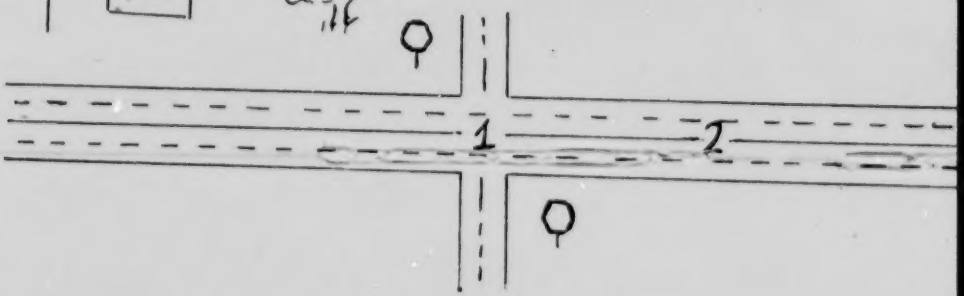
street	1-lane road	left lane	acceleration lane	right lane
corner	crossroad	2-lane road	deceleration lane	sidewalk
exit	center lane	left-turn lane	one-way street	entrance
median	center line	right-turn lane	4-lane highway	driveway
highway	curb	4-lane highway	intersection	crosswalk
				two-way street
				passing lane

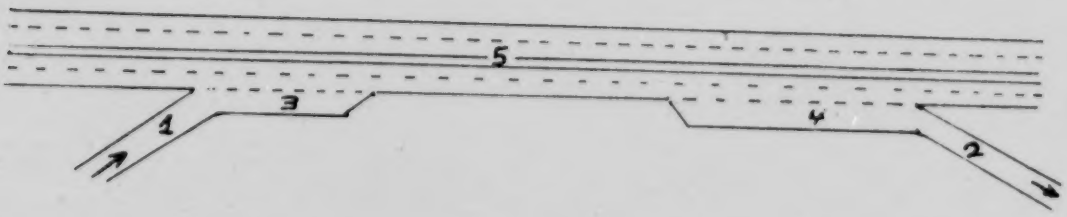


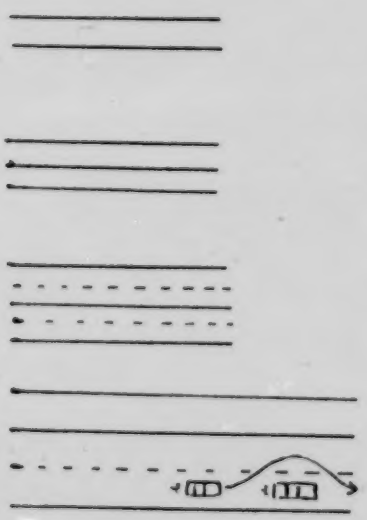


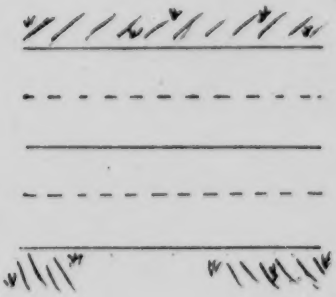






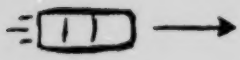






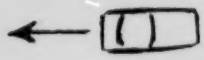
22

DRIVING MANEUVERS:

1. 

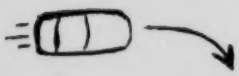
Go ahead.
Go straight.
Go forward.

The car is going ahead.
The car is going straight.
The car is going forward.

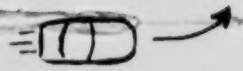
2. 

Back up.
Go backward.

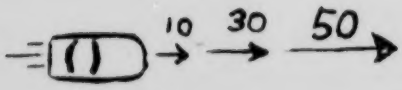
The car is backing up.
The car is going backward.

3. 

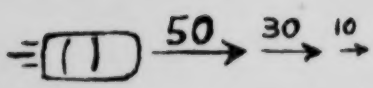
Turn right.
Make a right turn.

4. 

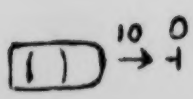
Turn left.
Make a left turn.

5. 

Speed up.
Go faster.
Accelerate.
Increase speed.

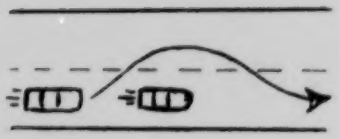
6. 

Slow down.
Go slower.
Decelerate.
Reduce speed.

7. 

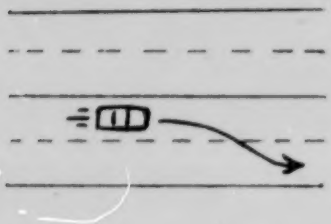
Stop.

23

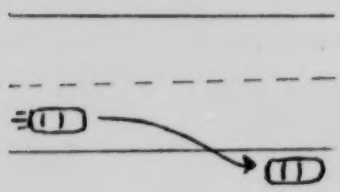
8. 

Pass.

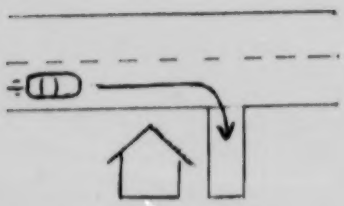
The car is passing.

9. 

Change lanes. _____

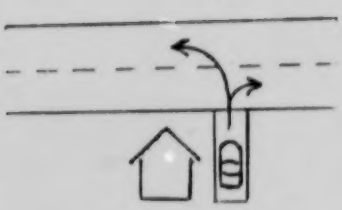
10. 

Pull off the road. _____
Pull over. _____

11. 

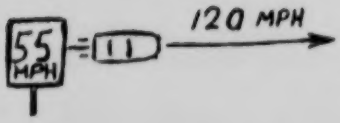
Pull in.

The car is pulling in the driveway.
The car is pulling into the driveway.

12. 

Pull out.

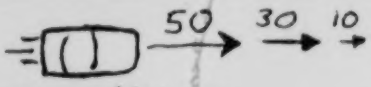
The car is pulling out of the driveway.

13. 

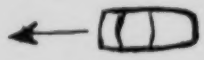
Speed. _____

WRITING:

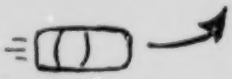
go ahead	turn left	stop	pull in	
back up	speed up	pass	pull out	speed
turn right	slow down	change lanes	pull off the road.	



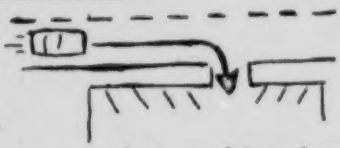
1. I see a police car. _____!



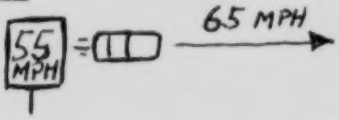
3. _____! Your wheel is on my toe.



5. _____here.

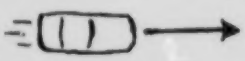


7. _____that parking lot.

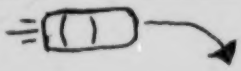


9. Don't _____.

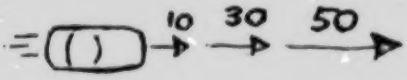
11. I can't _____here. It's dangerous.



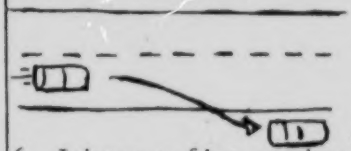
13. _____. Don't turn here.



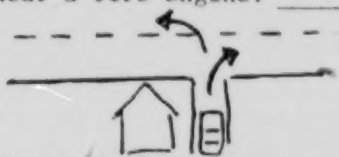
2. _____at the next intersection.



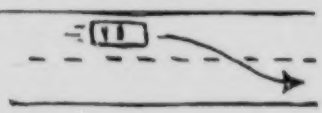
4. _____. This is a freeway, not a city street.



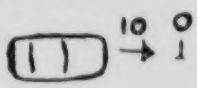
6. I hear a fire engine. _____



8. Look carefully before you _____.



10. _____. You are in the passing lane now.

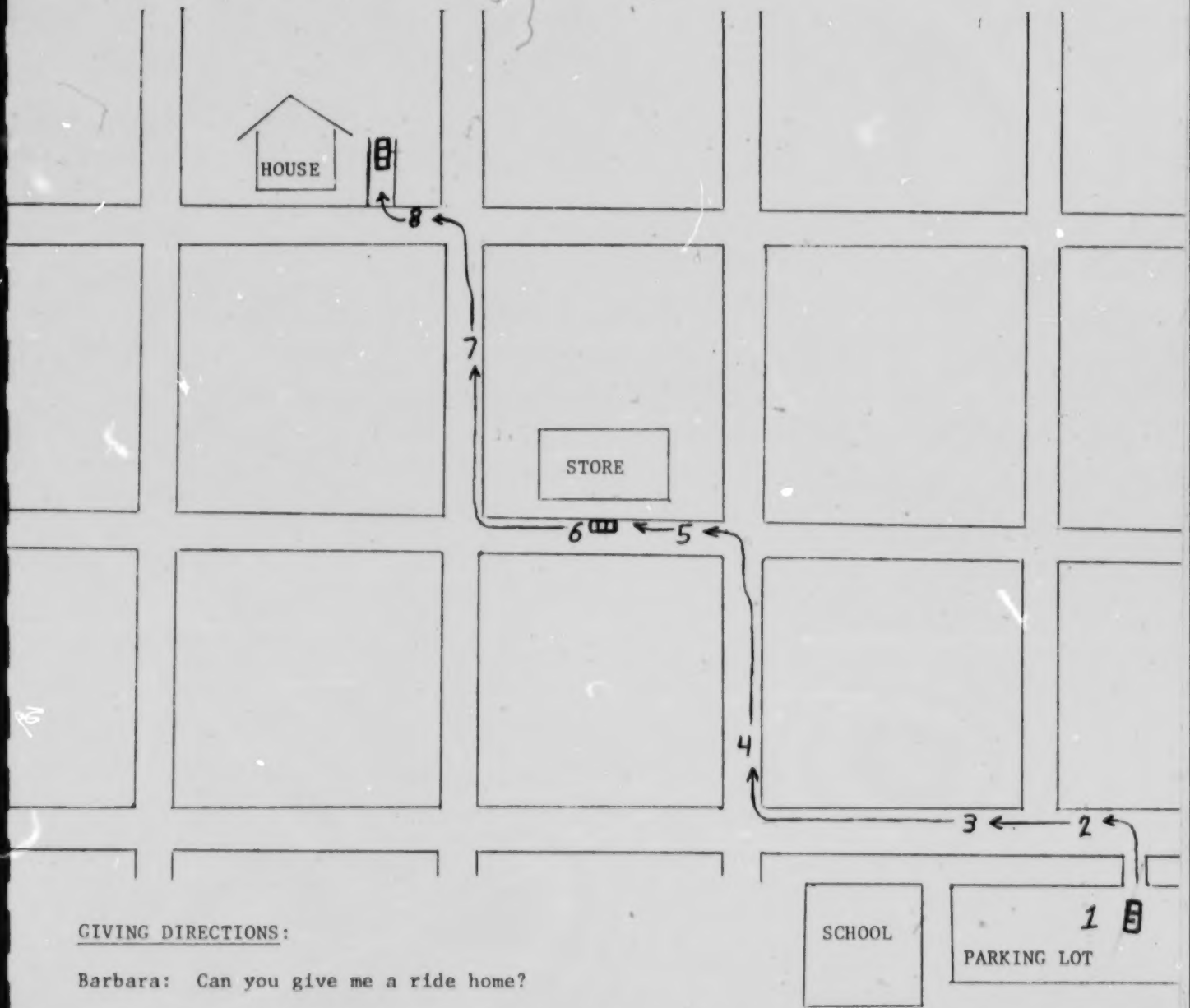


12. _____the car. I see something on the road.

PRACTICE: Draw streets on the blackboard. Use the eraser as a car.

T. What is the car doing? S. The car is pulling off the road.

ACTIVITY: Blindfold a student. Choose a goal in the classroom. The other students take turns directing the blindfolded student to the goal.



GIVING DIRECTIONS:

Barbara: Can you give me a ride home?

Mike: Sure. Where do you live?

Barbara: I'll show you.
I want to go to the store first.

Mike: OK. My car is in the parking lot.
Give me directions.

Barbara: (1) Turn left.
(2) Go straight.
(3) Turn right at the next street.
(4) Turn left at the next corner.
(5) Here's the store.
Pull over on the right.

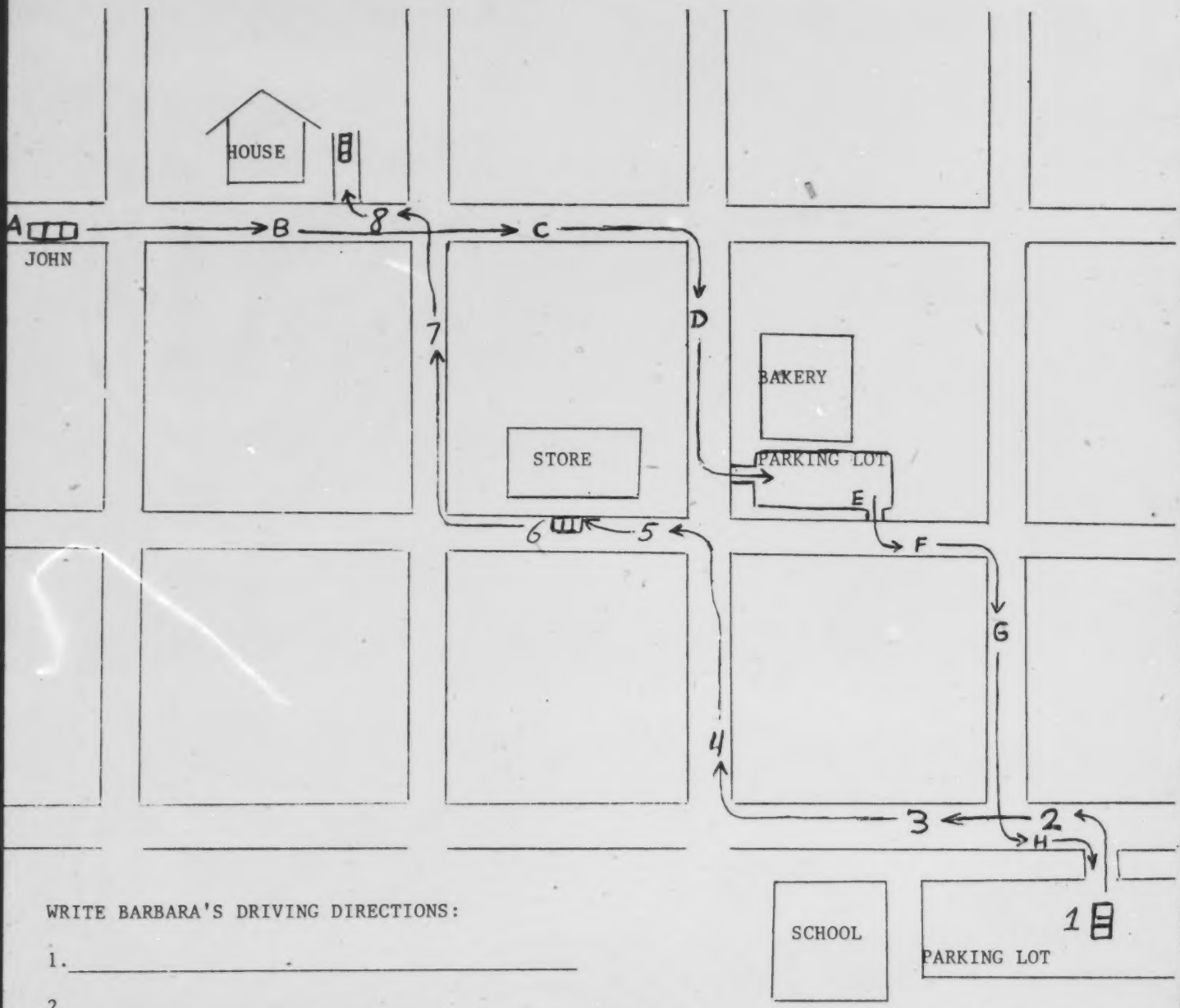
Mike: Did you get everything?

Barbara: Yes. I'll make lunch for you at my house.

(6) Turn right at the next intersection.

(7) Turn left at this street.
My house is on the right.

(8) Pull into the driveway.
What do you want for lunch?



WRITE BARBARA'S DRIVING DIRECTIONS:

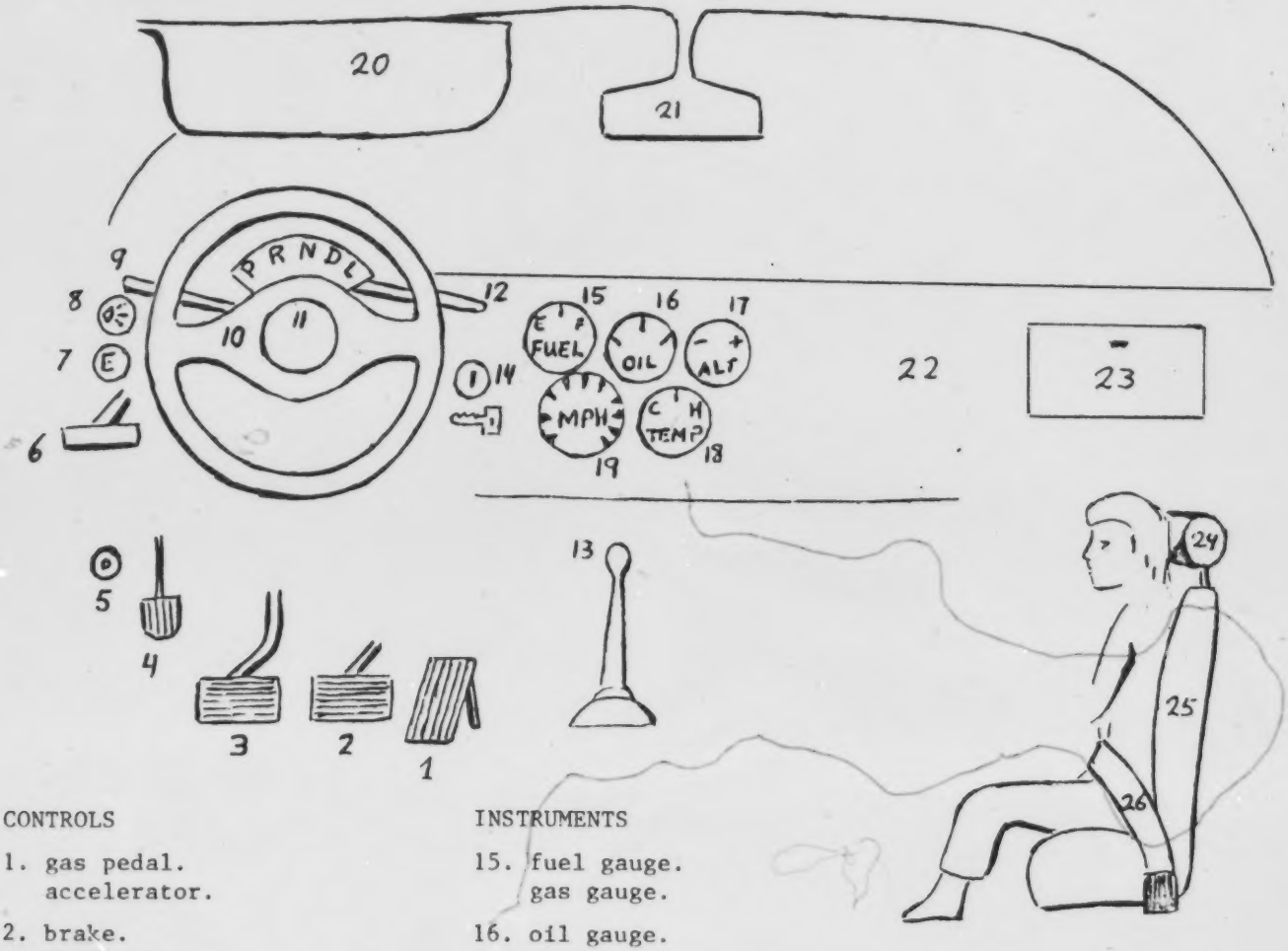
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

GIVE JOHN DIRECTIONS. HE WANTS TO GO TO THE BAKERY. THEN HE WANTS TO GO TO THE SCHOOL.

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. The bakery is on _____
Pull _____
E. _____
F. _____
G. _____
H. The parking lot is _____
Pull _____

27

EQUIPMENT inside the car



CONTROLS

1. gas pedal.
   accelerator.
2. brake.
   footbrake.
3. clutch.
4. parking brake.
   emergency brake.
5. dimmer switch.
6. parking brake release.
7. emergency flasher.
8. light switch.
9. turn signal.
   blinker.
10. steering wheel.
11. horn.
12. automatic gearshift.
13. manual gearshift.
    stickshift.
14. ignition

INSTRUMENTS

15. fuel gauge.
    gas gauge.
16. oil gauge.
17. alt = alternator
    gen = generator
    amp = ammeter
    (gauges for the battery)
18. temperature gauge.
19. speedometer.

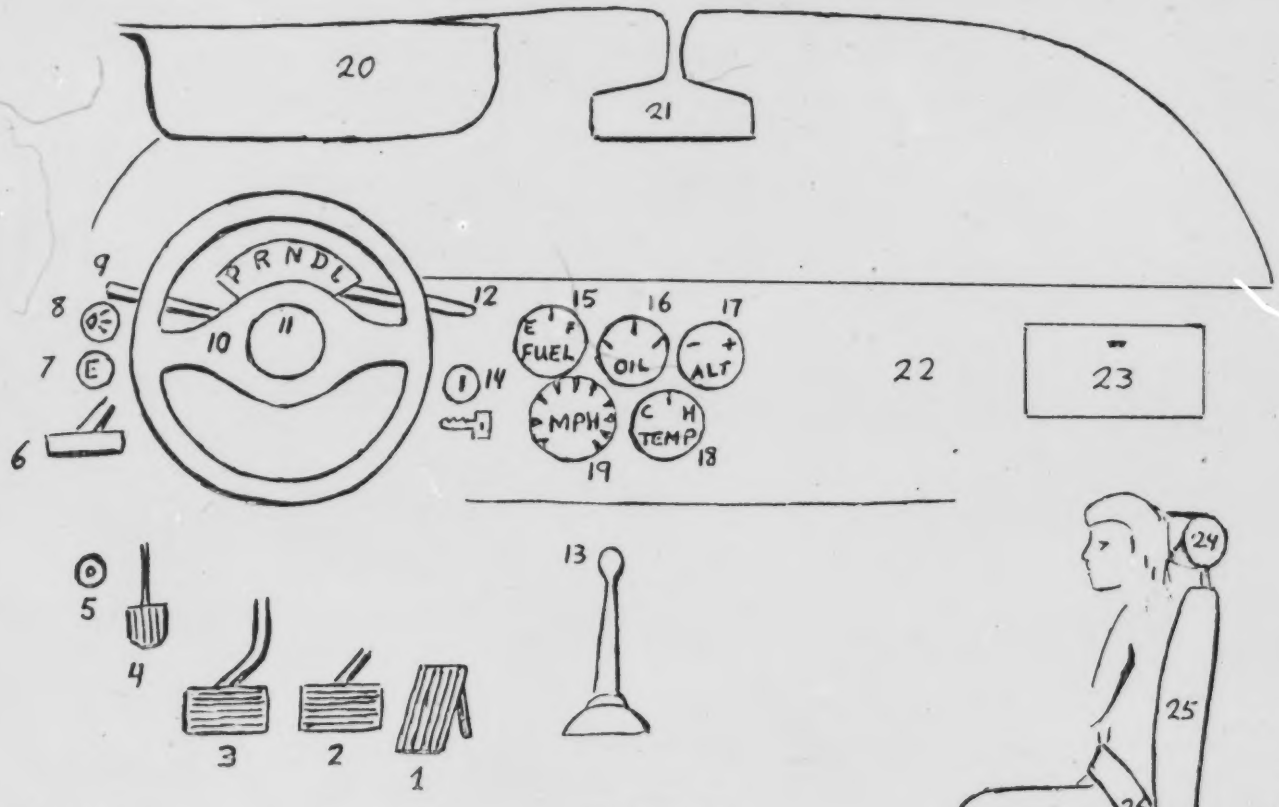
OTHER EQUIPMENT

20. sun visor.
21. rearview mirror.
22. dashboard.
23. glove box.
24. head rest.
25. car seat.
26. seat belt.

28

ACTIVITY: Look inside a car. Name the equiptment in the car.

EQUIPMENT inside the car



CONTROLS

1. g___ p_____
   ac_____
2. br____
   f_____
3. cl_____
4. p_____ b_____
   em_____ b_____
5. di_____ sw_____
6. p_____ b_____ r_____
7. em_____ fl_____
8. l_____ sw_____
9. t_____ si_____
   bl_____
10. st_____ wh_____
11. h_____
12. aut_____ g_____
13. man_____ g_____
    st_____
14. ig_____

INSTRUMENTS

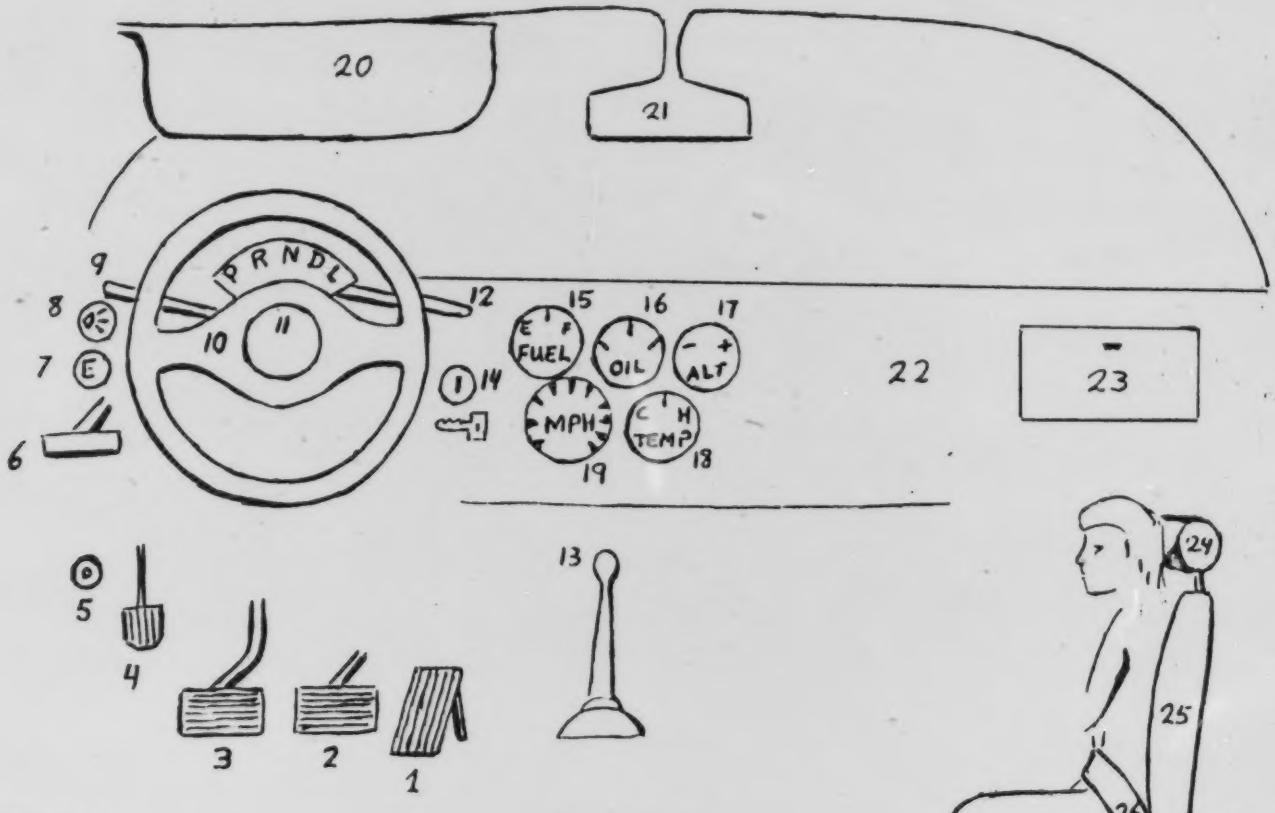
15. f_____ g_____
    g___ g_____
16. o___ g_____
17. alt = _____
    gen = _____
    amp = _____
18. temp_____ g_____
19. sp_____

OTHER EQUIPMENT

20. s____ v_____
21. r_____ m_____
22. da_____
23. g_____ b____
24. h_____ r_____
25. c_____ s_____
26. s_____ b_____

29

EQUIPMENT inside the car



CONTROLS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

INSTRUMENTS

15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____

OTHER EQUIPMENT

20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____

30

USING THE CONTROLS

1. automatic gearshift.

Shift gears. I shifted gears.

Shift to park. I shifted to park.
reverse
neutral
drive
low

2. manual gearshift. stickshift.

Shift gears.

Shift to first gear. I shifted to first gear.
second
third
fourth
reverse
neutral

3. gas pedal. accelerator.

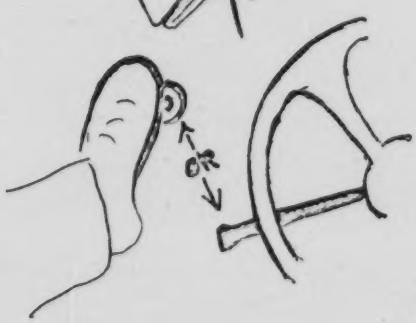
Accelerate. I accelerated.
Step on the gas.
Give it gas.
I _____
I _____

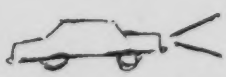
Floor it. _____

Decelerate. _____
Let up on the gas. I let up on the gas.
Release the gas pedal. _____

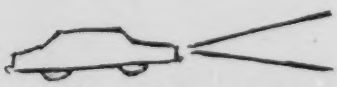
Pump the gas. _____

4. dimmer switch.



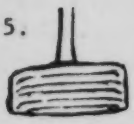


Dim the lights. I dimmed the lights.
Put on low beam. _____



Put on the brights. _____
Put on high beam. _____

5.



brake.
footbrake.

Brake.
Put on the brakes.
Apply the brakes.

He braked.

Hit the brakes!

Pump the brake.

Release the brake.
Let up on the brake.

6.

parking brake.
emergency brake.

Set the parking brake.
Put on the parking brake.

parking brake release

Release the parking brake.
take off the parking brake.

He took off the parking brake.

7.

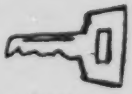
emergency flasher

Turn on the emergency flasher.
light switch
lights
ignition
key
car

Turn off the emergency flasher.
light switch

light switch

ignition



key

8. clutch

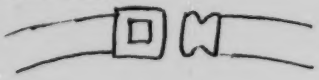
Clutch. I am clutching.

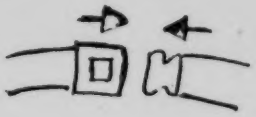
Push in the clutch. _____

Release the clutch. _____

Let out the clutch. _____

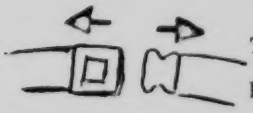
9. seat belt





Put on the seat belt. _____

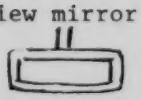
Fasten the seat belt. _____

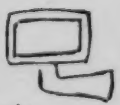


Take off the seat belt. _____

Remove the seat belt. _____

10. rearview mirror





side mirror

Check the mirror. _____

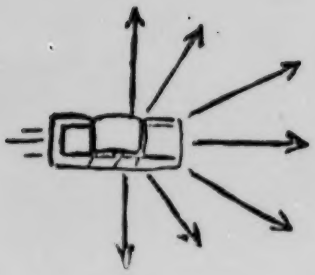
Adjust the mirror. _____

CHECKING FOR TRAFFIC

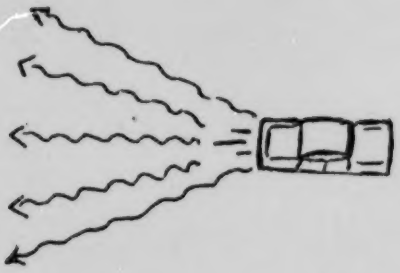
traffic

Check forward.

You can see the traffic in front of you when you look forward.

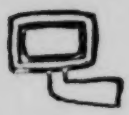


Check the rearview mirror.



You can see some traffic behind you when you look in the rearview mirror.

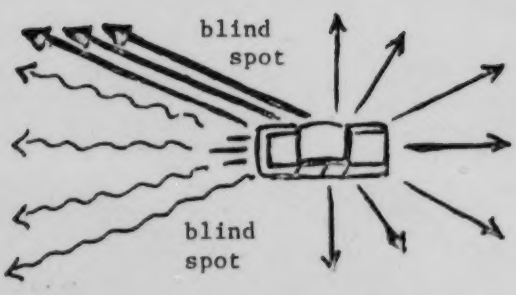
Check the side mirror.



You can see some traffic on the left rear when you look in the side mirror.

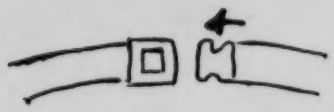
Check the blind spots.

When you check the mirrors, you can't see the right rear or the left rear. These are the blind spots.

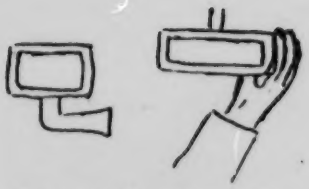


Look over the left shoulder and right shoulder to check for traffic in the blind spots.

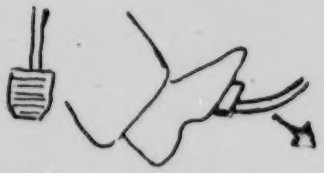
STARTING THE CAR



1. Put on the seat belt.

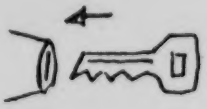


2. Adjust the mirrors.



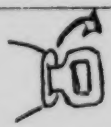
3. Set the parking brake.

4. Shift to park or neutral.



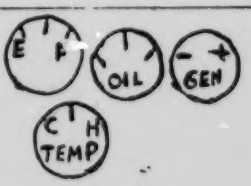
5. Put the key in the ignition.

6. Pump the gas 1 time.



7. Turn on the ignition.

8. Give it a little gas.



9. Check the gauges.

WRITING

Copy the steps in starting the car:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

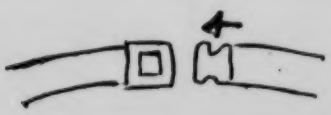
ACTIVITY

Students take turns giving and acting out the directions.

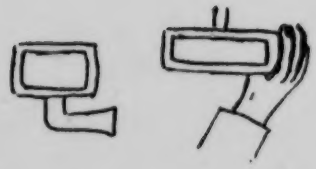
35

STARTING THE CAR

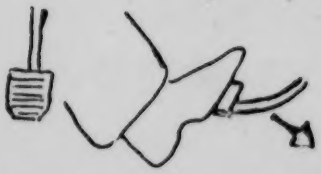
Write the steps:



1. _____

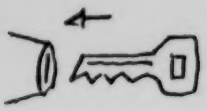


2. _____



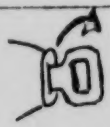
3. _____

4. _____



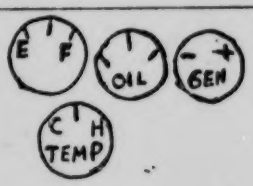
5. _____

6. _____



7. _____

8. _____



9. _____

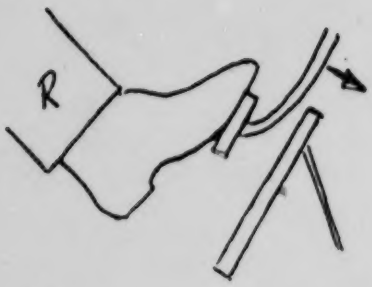
QUESTION

What gauges do you check?

_____ _____ _____

_____

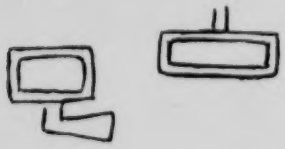
GOING FORWARD WITH AN AUTOMATIC GEARSHIFT



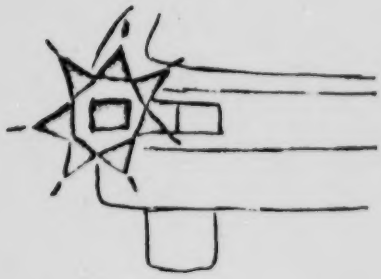
1. Push on the brake with the right foot.

2. Shift to drive.

3. release the parking brake.



4. Check the mirrors for traffic.



5. Signal.

6. Check for traffic. Look over your shoulder.

7. Release the brake.

8. Accelerate slowly.

ACTIVITY
Take turns giving and acting out the directions.

WRITING
Copy the steps:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

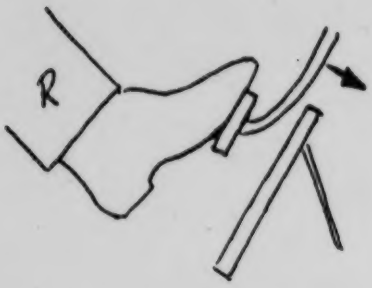
6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

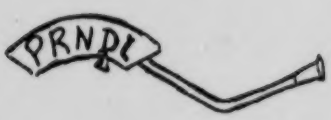
GOING FORWARD WITH AN AUTOMATIC GEARSHIFT

Write the steps:



1. _____

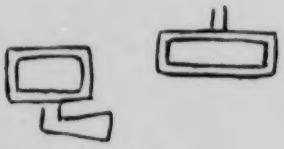
_____



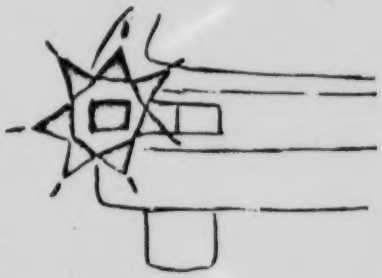
2. _____

3. _____

_____



4. _____



5. _____

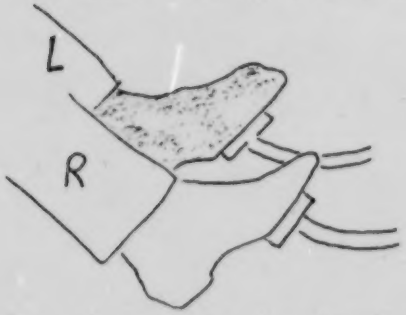
6. _____

_____

7. _____

8. _____

GOING FORWARD WITH A MANUAL GEARSHIFT (STICKSHIFT)



1. Push in the clutch with the left foot.

   Push on the brake with the right foot.

2. Shift to first gear.

3. Release the parking brake.

4. Release the clutch a little

5. Release the brake.

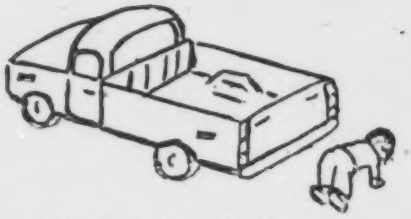
6. Put the right foot on the gas pedal. Accelerate slowly.

7. Release the clutch.

COPY THE STEPS:

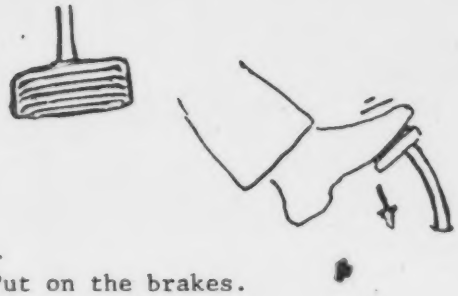
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

BACKING UP



1. Before getting in, check behind the automobile.

2. Check for traffic in the mirrors and over your shoulder.



3. Put on the brakes.

4. Shift to reverse.

5. Release the parking brake.

6. Put the left hand on top of the steering wheel.

7. (backing right and straight) Look over the right shoulder.

(backing left) Look over the left shoulder.

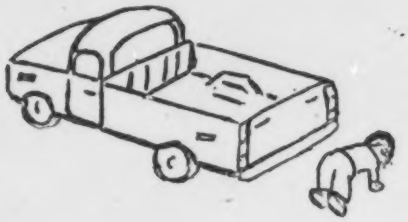
8. Release the footbrake.

(automatic) Use the brake to control speed.
(manual) Use the clutch to control speed.

ACTIVITY
Students take turns giving and acting out directions.

BACKING UP

Write the steps:

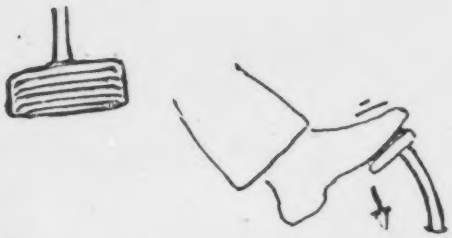


1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

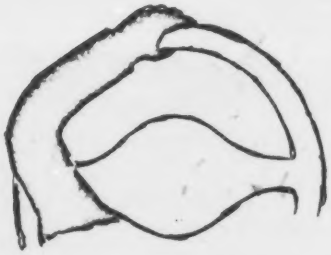


3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

_____



6. _____

_____

7. (backing right and straight)

_____

_____

(backing left)

_____

_____

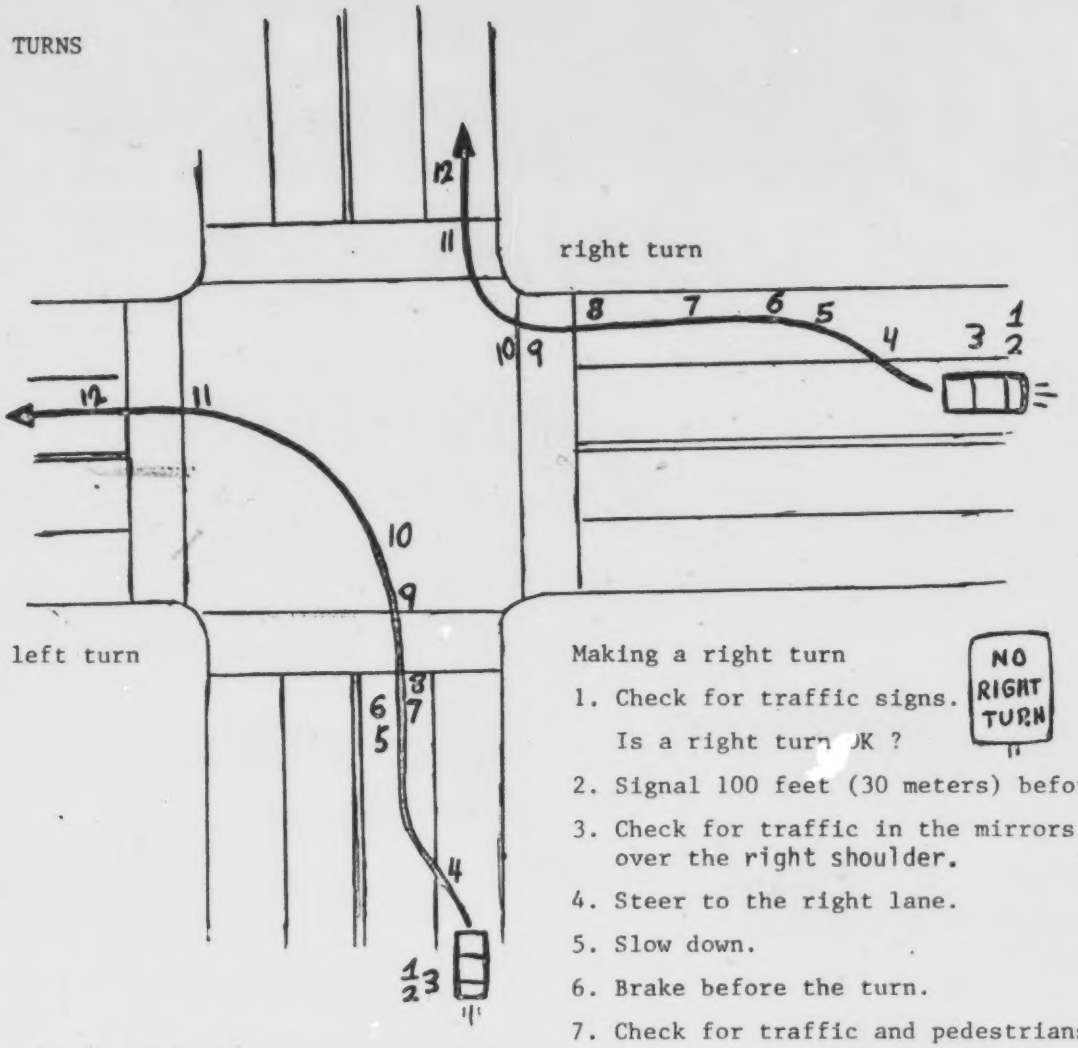
8. _____

(automatic) _____

(manual) _____

42

TURNS



Making a left turn

1. Check for traffic signs. Is a left turn OK ?
2. Signal 100 feet (30 meters) before the turn.
3. Check for traffic in the mirrors and over the left shoulder.
4. Steer to the left lane.
5. Slow down.
6. Brake before the turn.
7. Check for traffic and pedestrians.
8. Yield to pedestrians and traffic.
9. Turn the steering wheel at the corner.
10. Check for traffic.
11. Straighten the wheel.
12. Accelerate.

Making a right turn

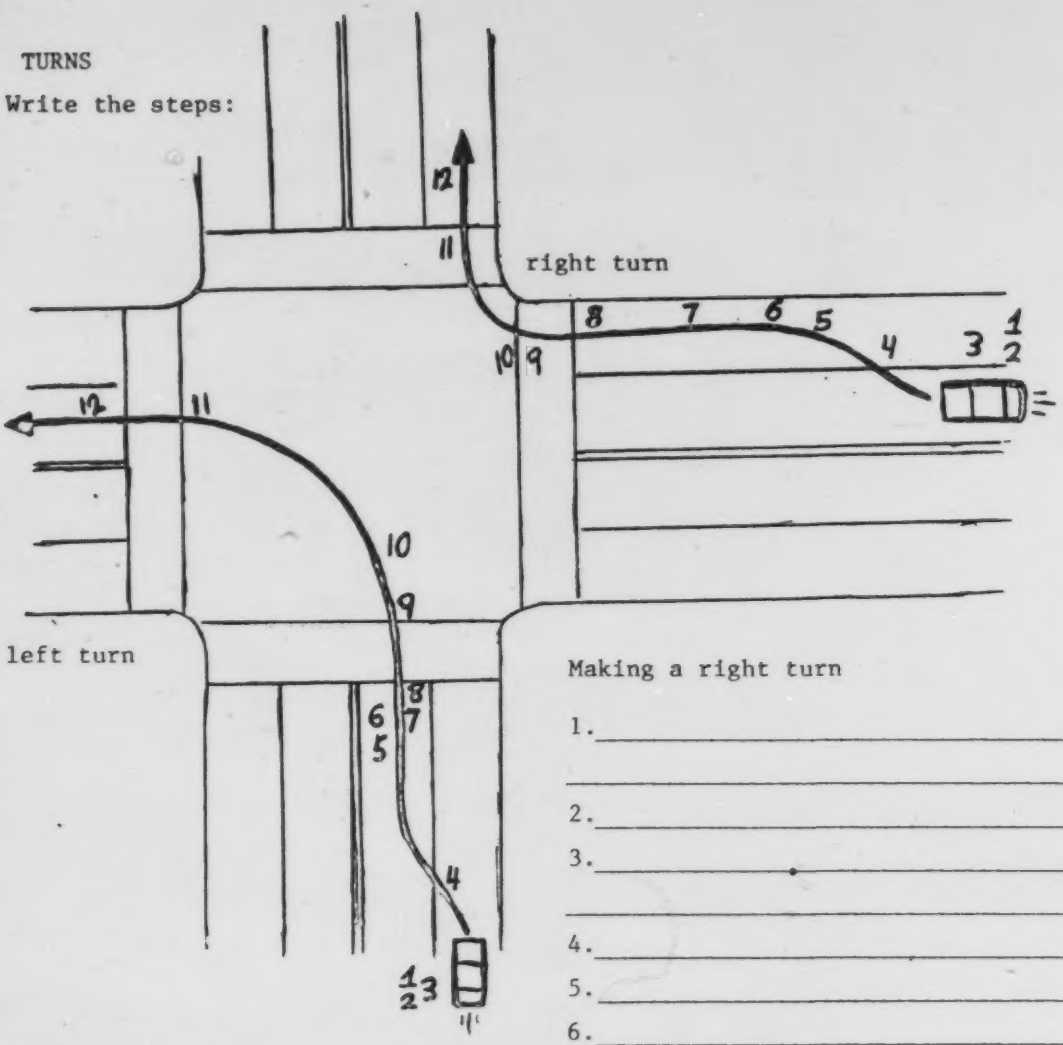
1. Check for traffic signs. Is a right turn OK ?
2. Signal 100 feet (30 meters) before the turn.
3. Check for traffic in the mirrors and over the right shoulder.
4. Steer to the right lane.
5. Slow down.
6. Brake before the turn.
7. Check for traffic and pedestrians.
8. Yield to pedestrians and traffic.
9. Turn the steering wheel right at the corner.
10. Check for traffic.
11. Straighten the steering wheel.
12. Accelerate.

ACTIVITY

Students take turns giving and acting out the directions for left and right turns.

TURNS

Write the steps:



Making a left turn

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Making a right turn

1. _____

_____

2. _____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

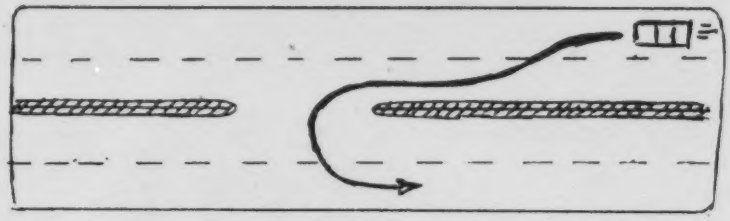
11. _____

12. _____

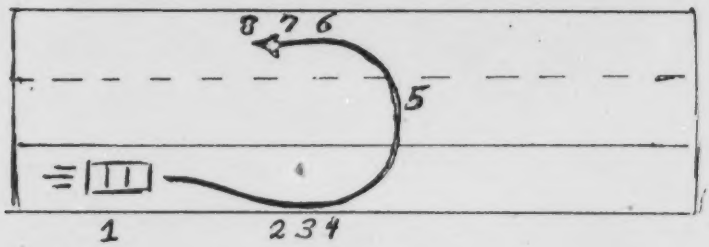
44

TURNING AROUND

U turns

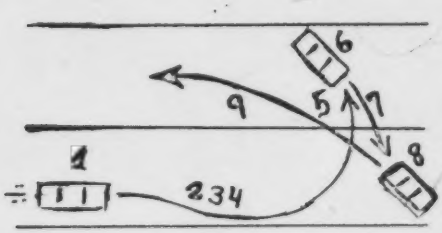


These cars are making U turns.



1. Check for signs. Is a U turn OK?
2. Signal, pull over and stop on the right of the road.
3. Check for traffic.
4. Go forward slowly. Turn the steeringwheel left all the way.
5. Steer to the right lane.
6. Straighten the wheels.
7. Check for traffic.
8. Accelerate.

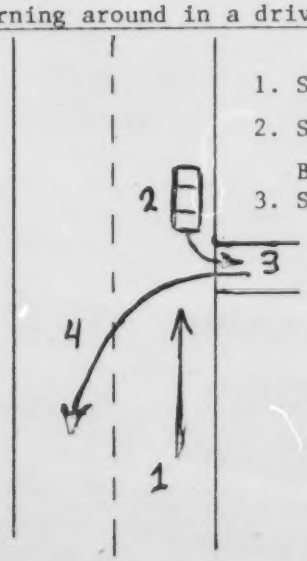
making a Y turn



1,2,3,4 same as for a U turn

5. Turn the wheels quickly right, stop.
6. Check for traffic.
7. Back up.
8. Turn the wheels quickly left, stop.
9. Go forward.

turning around in a driveway



1. Signal right.
2. Stop near the curb. Check traffic.
   Back into the driveway.
3. Stop. Signal left. Check traffic.
4. Make a left turn.

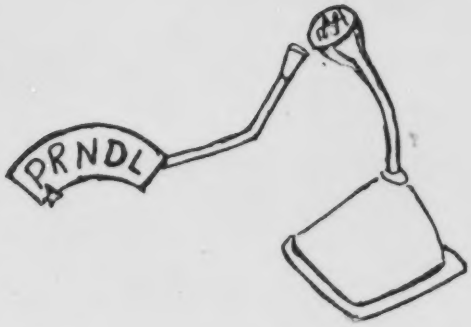
45

STOPPING AND PARKING

1. Release the gas pedal.

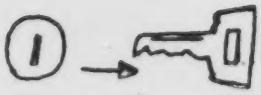
2. (manual gearshift) Push in the clutch.

3. Brake and stop the car.



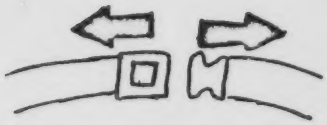
4. Shift to park or neutral.

5. Set the parking brake.



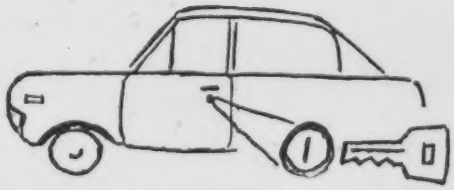
6. Turn off the ignition. Take out the key.

7. (manual gearshift) Shift to reverse.



8. Take off the seat belt.

9. Check for traffic.



10. Get out of the car and lock the doors.

ACTIVITY
Take turns giving and acting out the directions.

STOPPING AND PARKING

Write the steps:

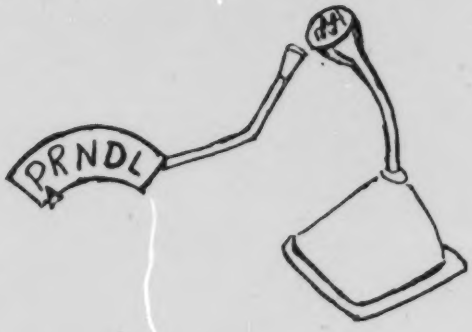
1. _____

2. _____

_____

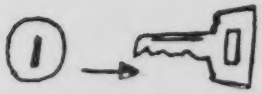
3. _____

_____



4. _____

5. _____

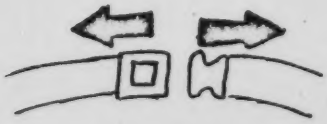


6. _____

_____

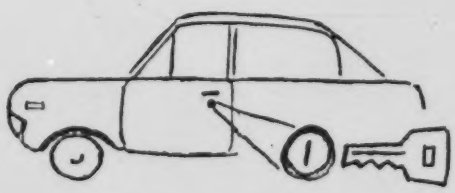
7. _____

_____



8. _____

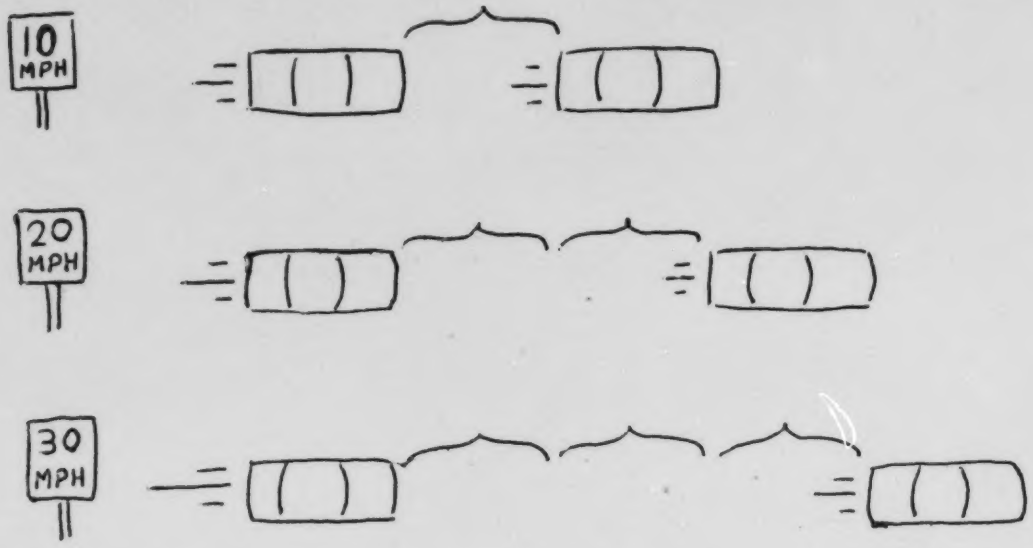
9. _____



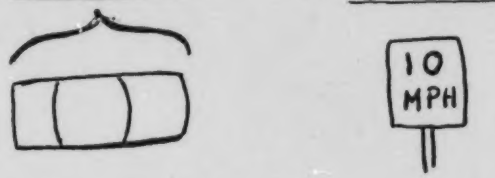
10. _____

SAFE FOLLOWING DISTANCE

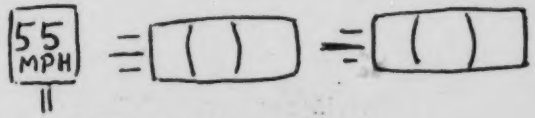
These cars are following safely:



The safe following distance is 1 CAR LENGTH for every 10 MILES PER HOUR.



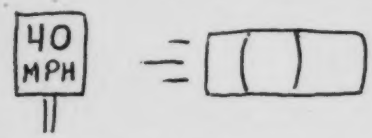
TAILGATING



This car is tailgating.
It is not following safely.
Tailgating is not safe.
It is dangerous.

39

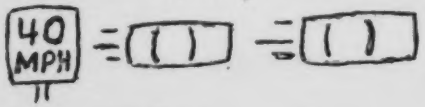
1. Draw the safe following distance:



2. How many car lengths are a safe following distance at 55 miles per hour? _____

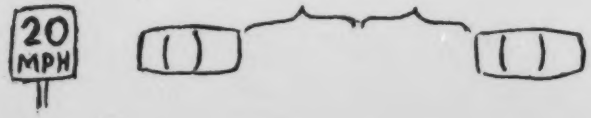
3. At _____ miles per hour the safe following distance is 3½ car lengths.

4. At 45 miles per hour the safe following distance is _____ _____ _____.

5. 

The car is _____.

6. Tailgating is not _____. It is _____.

48 

This is a safe _____ _____.

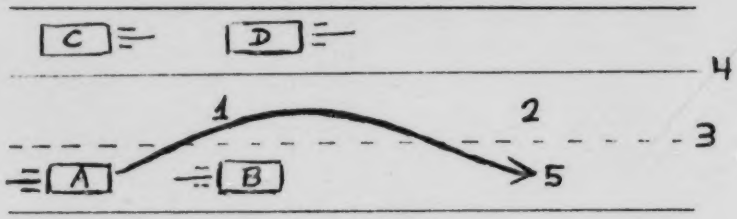
The car is following _____.

49

CHANGING LANES

STEPS:
1. Signal right or left.
2. Check the rearview mirror and side mirror.
3. Check the blind spots over the shoulders.
4. Turn the steering wheel a little.
5. Steer to the correct lane.
6. Straighten the steering wheel.
7. Turn off the signal.

PASSING



1) Car A is passing car B.
2) passing lane
3) --------- broken line. A broken line means passing is OK .
4) ——————— solid line. A solid line means no passing.
Car D may not pass car C.
5)

After passing car B, car A must go to the right lane.
It must not stay in the passing lane.

STEPS:

1. Check for a broken line.
2. Signal left.
3. Check the rearview mirror and the side mirror for traffic.
4. Check the blind spots over the shoulders.
5. Turn the steering wheel left a little.
6. Steer to the passing lane.
7. Straighten the steering wheel.
8. Turn off the turn signal.
9. Pass the car.

50

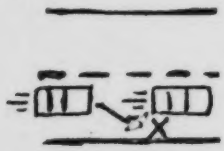
10.
When you can see the car you passed in the rearview mirror, change to the right lane.

PASSING

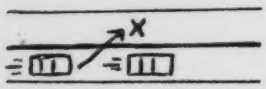
STEPS:

1. Check for a _____ _____ .
2. Signal _____ .
3. Check the _____ _____ and the _____ _____ for traffic.
4. Check the _____ _____ over the shoulders for traffic.
5. Turn the steering wheel left a _____ .
6. Steer to the _____ _____ .
7. _____ the steering wheel.
8. _____ _____ the turn signal.
9. _____ the car.
10. When you can _____ the car you passed in the _____ _____ , change to the _____ _____ .

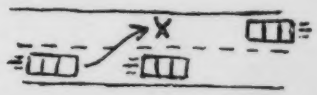
NO PASSING



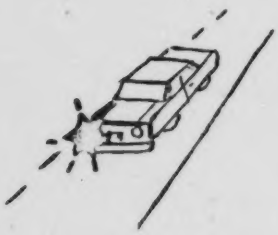
1. No passing on the right.



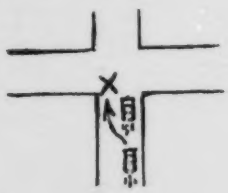
2. No passing when a solid line is in your lane.



3. No passing when a car is coming.

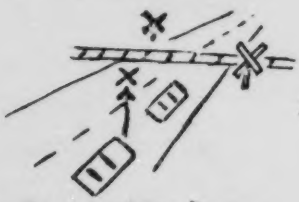


4. No passing when the car in front is signaling left.



5. No passing at an intersection.

6. No passing on a hill.

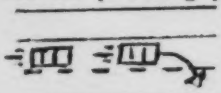


7. No passing at a railroad crossing.

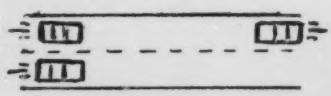
8. No passing on a bridge.

9. No passing on a curve

When a car is passing your car...

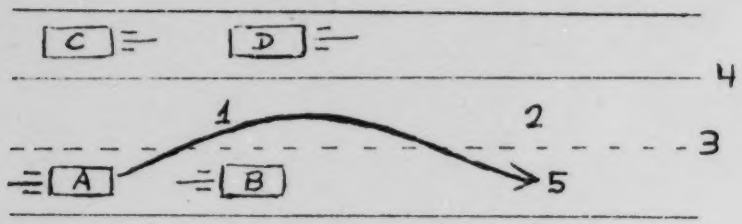


1. Change to the right lane. Let the car pass.



2. Slow down if necessary. Let the car pass.

PASSING QUIZ



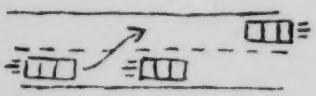
1. Car A _____ _____ car B.
2. _____ _____ .
3. _____ _____ .
4. _____ _____ .

5.

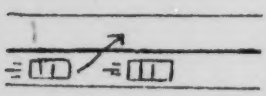
After passing car B, car A must _____ _____ .

6.

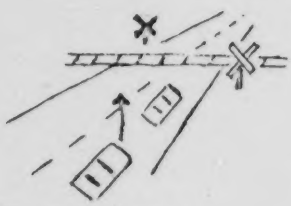
Can I pass now?



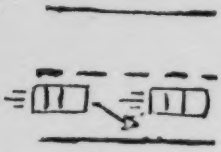
7. yes / (no)
Why? I CAN'T PASS WHEN A CAR IS COMING.



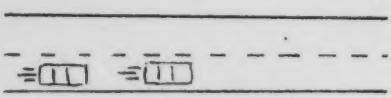
8. yes / no
Why? _____



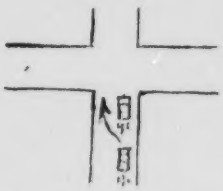
9. yes / no
Why? _____



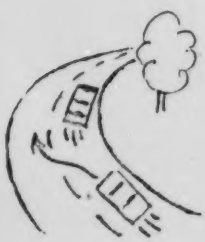
10. yes / no
Why? _____



11. yes / no
Why? _____

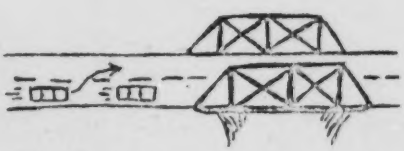


12. yes / no
Why? _____



13. yes / no
Why? _____

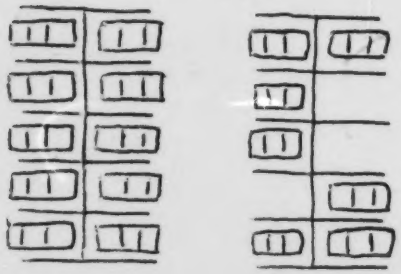
14. yes / no
Why? _____



15. yes / no
Why? _____

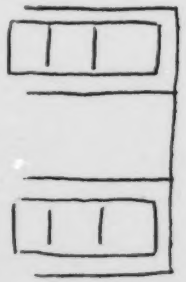
PARKING

A. A parking lot



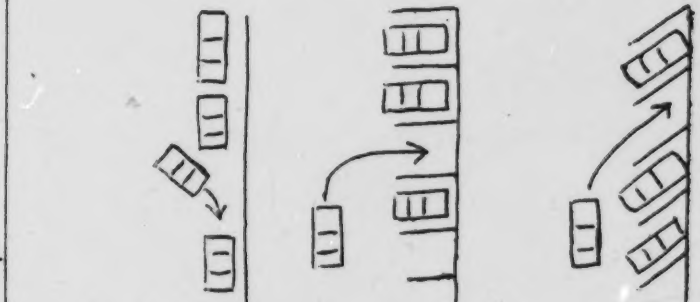
A parking lot is a place to park many cars.

B. A parking space



A parking space is a place to park 1 car. There are 3 parking spaces here. 2 parking spaces are full. There is 1 empty parking space.

C.



parallel parking
The car is parallel parking.

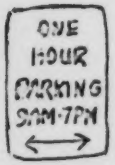
perpendicular parking
The car is parking perpendicularly.

angle parking
The car is parking at an angle.

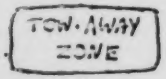
D. PARKING SIGNS

A driver cannot park his car here at any time.

A driver cannot park here from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

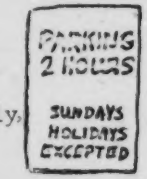


A driver can park here for 1 hour in the daytime. He can park for a longer time at night.



If a car is parked here, the police will take it away. They will tow it to a garage. The driver pays for the towing.

A driver must parallel park his car. He cannot park at an angle and he can't park perpendicularly.



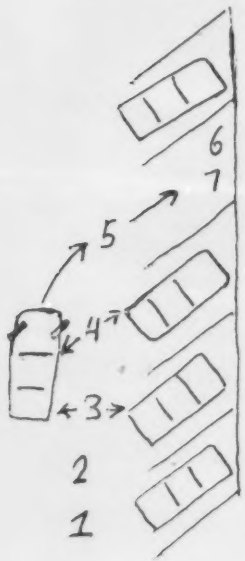
On Sundays and holidays the driver can park here for more than 2 hours.

QUESTIONS

1. How many parking spaces are in the parking lot (A)?
   There are _____parking spaces.
2. How many empty parking spaces are in the parking lot?
   There are _____empty _____ _____.
3. Write the names of the 3 kinds of parking:
   _____ _____
   _____
4.

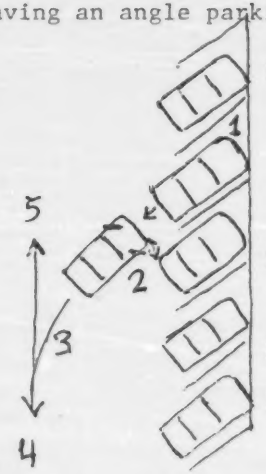
   Can a driver park his car here at night? _____

Entering an angle parking space:



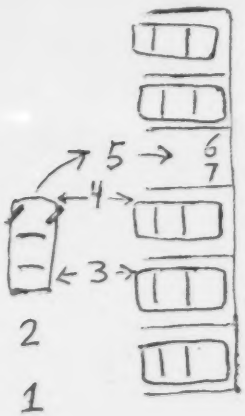
1. Check for traffic.
2. Signal right.
3. The car must be 6 feet (1.8 meters) from the parked cars.
4. Begin turning right when the windshield is in line with the left rear of the next car.
5. Straighten the steering wheel.
6. Put the right front tire next to the curb.
7. Stop.
   Shift to park.
   Set the parking brake.

Leaving an angle parking space:



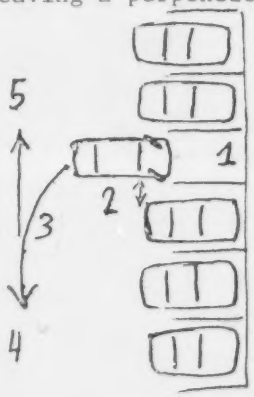
1. Straighten the steering wheel.
   Check for traffic.
   Shift to reverse.
   Release the parking brake.
   Look to the rear over the right shoulder.
   Back up.
2. When the front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the next car, turn the steering wheel right.
3. Back up.
   Straighten the steering wheel.
4. Stop.
   Shift to drive.
   Check for traffic.
5. Go ahead.

Entering a perpendicular parking space:



1. Check for traffic.
2. Signal right.
3. The car must be 8 feet (2.4 meters) from the parked cars.
4. Begin turning right when the front bumper is in line with the left rear of the next car.
5. Straighten the steering wheel.
6. Put both front tires next to the curb.
7. Stop.
   Shift to park.
   Set the parking brake.

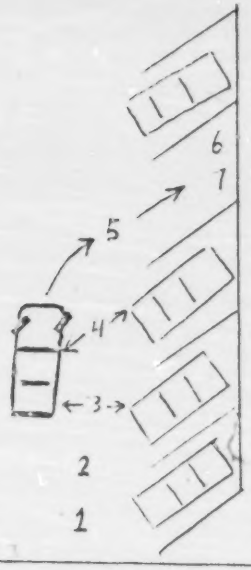
Leaving a perpendicular parking space:



1. Straighten the steering wheel.
   Check for traffic.
   Shift to reverse.
   Release the parking brake.
   Look to the rear over the right shoulder.
   Back up.
2. When the windshield is in line with the rear bumper of the next car, turn the steering wheel right.
3. Back up.
   Straighten the steering wheel.
4. Stop.
   Shift to drive.
   Check for traffic.
5. Go ahead.

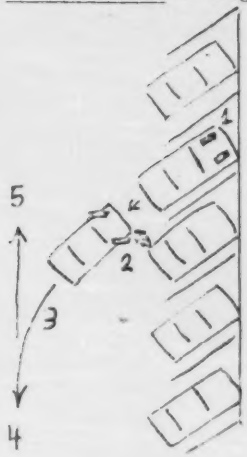
QUESTION What are 4 differences between angle parking and perpendicular parking?

Entering an _____parking space:



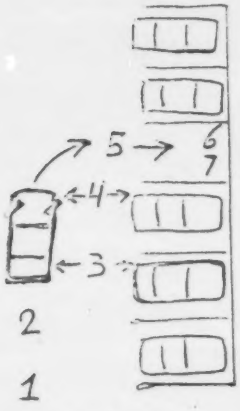
1. _____for traffic.
2. Signal _____.
3. The car must be _____from the parked cars.
4. Begin turning right when the _____ is in line with the left rear of the next car.
5. _____ the steering wheel.
6. Put the right front tire next to the _____.
7. Stop.
   Shift to _____.
   _____ the parking brake.

_____an angle parking space:



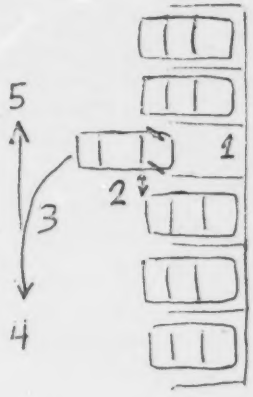
1. Straighten the _____.
   Check for _____.
   Shift to _____.
   _____ the parking brake.
   Look to the _____over the right shoulder.
   Back ____.
2. When the _____ is in line with the rear bumper of the next car, _____ the steering wheel right.
3. _____.
   Straighten the steering _____.
4. _____.
   Shift to _____.
   _____.
5. Go _____.

_____a perpendicular parking space:



1. _____traffic.
2. _____right.
3. The car must be_____ from the parked cars.
4. Begin turning right when the _____ is in line with the left rear of the next car.
5. _____ the steering wheel.
6. Put _____ next to the curb.
7. _____
   _____
   _____

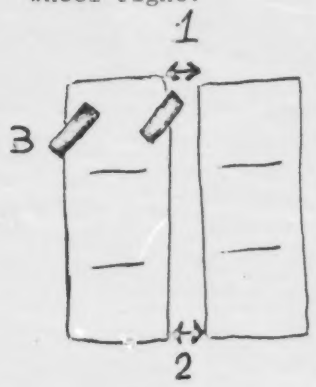
Leaving a _____parking space:

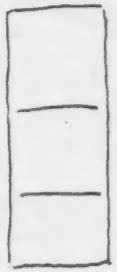


1. _____the steering wheel.
   Check _____.
   _____ reverse.
   Release _____.
   Look to the rear over the_____ _____.
   Back up.
2. When the _____ is in line with the rear bumper of the next car, turn the steering wheel right.
3. _____ up.
   Straighten _____.
4. _____.
   _____.
   _____.
5. _____.

ENTERING A PARALLEL PARKING SPACE

1. Stop 2 feet away from the front car.
2. The rear bumpers must be in line.
3. Turn the steering wheel right.

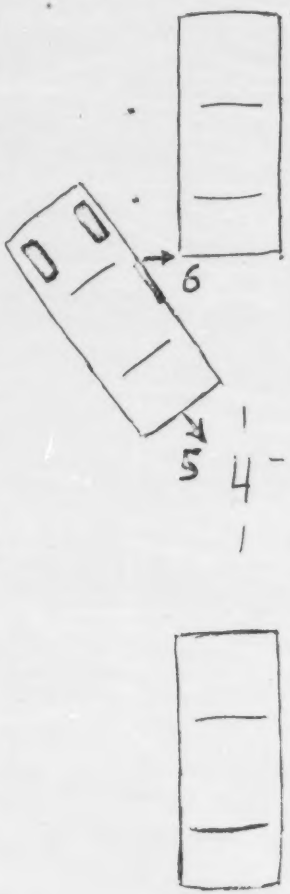




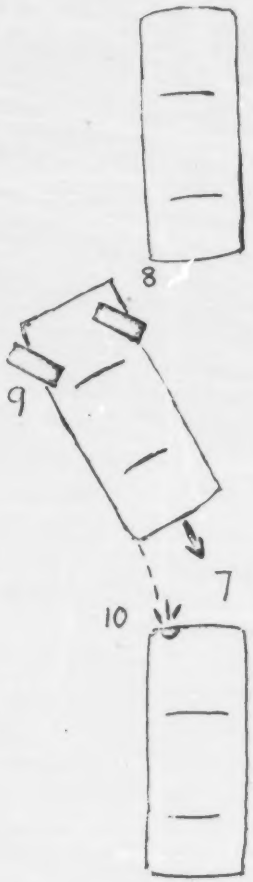
46

59

4. Check the parking space.
5. Back up.
6. When the front of the door is in line with the rear bumper, straighten the wheels.



7. Back up.
8. Check the bumper of the front car. Don't hit it.
9. Turn the steering wheel left.
10. Put the left rear of your car in line with the left headlight of the rear car.



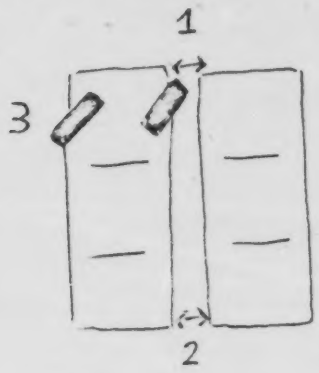
11. Stop
12. Turn the steering wheel right.
13. Go forward.
14. Park.

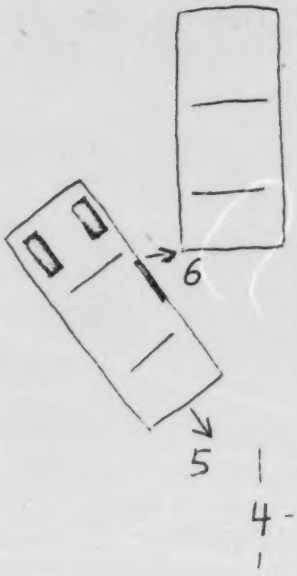
COPY THE STEPS:

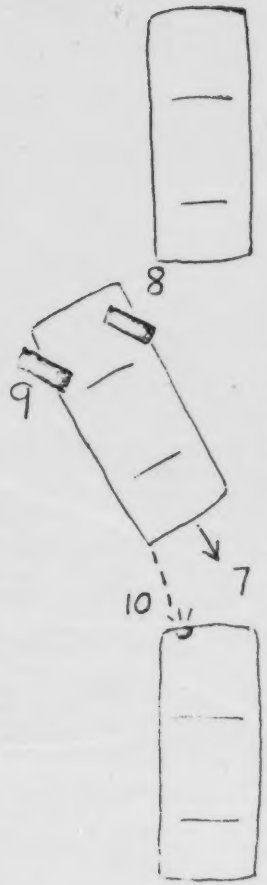
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

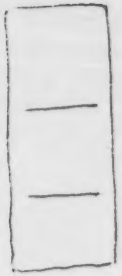
60

ENTERING A PARALLEL PARKING SPACE









47

WRITE THE STEPS:

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

61

4. _____

_____

5. _____

6. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. _____

8. _____

_____

_____

9. _____

_____

10. _____

_____

_____

_____

11. _____

12. _____

_____

13. _____

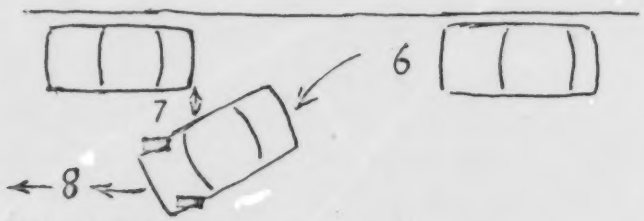
14. _____

62

LEAVING A PARALLEL PARKING SPACE:

1. Check for traffic over the left shoulder.
2. Shift to reverse. Turn the wheels right a little.
3. Back up slowly until the back of your car is 1-2 ft. from front of car behind you.

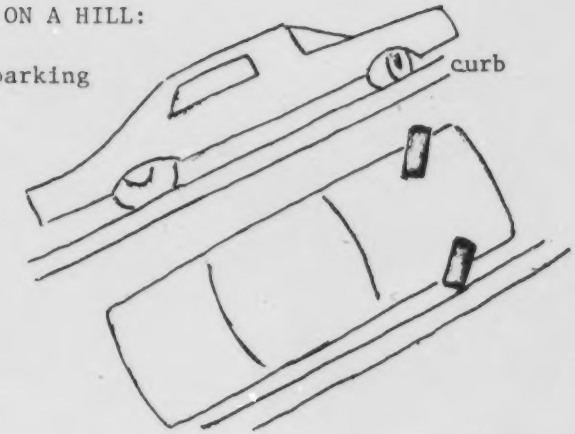
4. Quickly turn the wheels left.
5. Stop.



6. Shift to drive.
   Signal left
   Check for traffic. Look over the left shoulder.
   Drive left.
7. When the middle of your car is in line with the rear bumper of the front car, turn the wheels right.
8. Straighten the wheels.
   Go ahead.

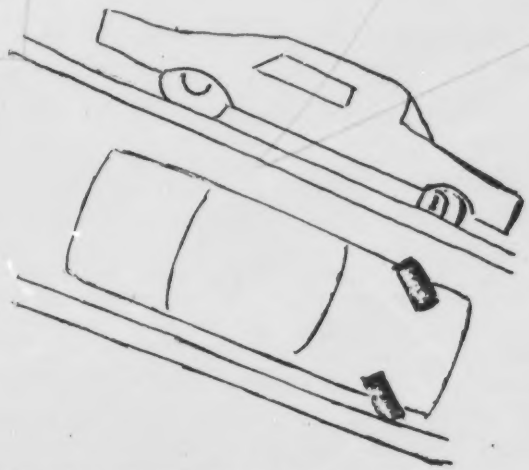
PARKING ON A HILL:

uphill parking



When parking uphill, turn the wheels left.
Put the right front wheel next to the curb.
The curb holds the car.

downhill parking

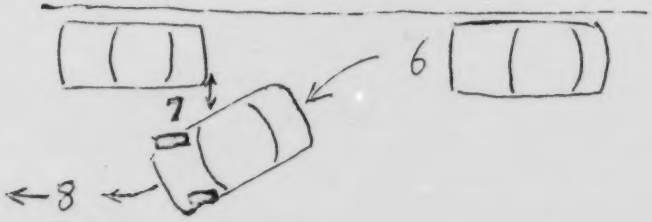


When parking downhill, turn the wheels right.
Put the right front wheel next to the curb.
The curb holds the car.

LEAVING A _____ PARKING SPACE:

1. Check for traffic _____ shoulder.
2. Shift to _____. Turn the wheels right_____.
3. Back up _____.

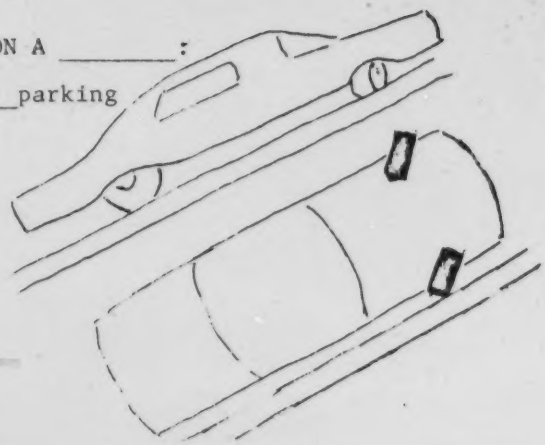
4. _____turn the wheels _____.
5. _____.



6. Shift to _____.
   _____ left.
   Check for traffic. Look over _____.
   Drive left.
7. When the _____ of your car is in line with the _____ _____ of the front car, turn the wheels right.
8. _____ the wheels. Go ahead.

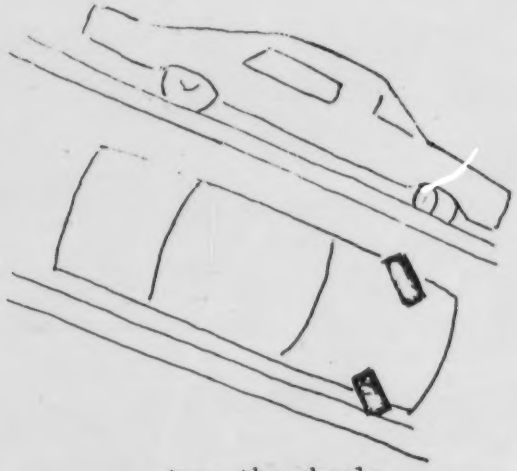
PARKING ON A _____:

_____parking



When parking _____, turn the wheels_____.
Put the _____ _____ wheel next to the_____.
The curb _____ the car.

_____ parking



When parking _____, turn the wheels_____.
Put the right front _____ next to the _____.
_____ holds the car.

PARKING QUIZ

1. A place for parking many cars is a _____ _____.

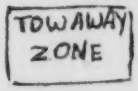
2. A place for parking 1 car is a _____ _____.

3. This is a _____ parking _____.

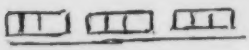
   This is an _____ parking _____.

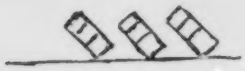
4.

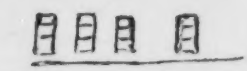
When can a driver park here for a few hours?
_____

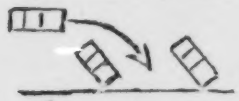
5. 

What do the police do if a car is parked here?
_____.

6.  This is _____parking.

7.  This is _____parking.

8.  This is_____parking.

9.  What is this car doing? It is _____a parking space.

10. What is this car doing? It is _____a parking space.

11. When entering a perpendicular parking space, the car must be _____feet from the parked cars.

12. When entering a parallel parking space, the car must be _____feet from the parked cars.

13. When entering an angle parking space, the car must be _____feet from the cars.

14. Enter a parallel parking space (forward, backward).

15. Enter a perpendicular parking space (forward, backward).

16. Enter an angle parking space (forward, backward).

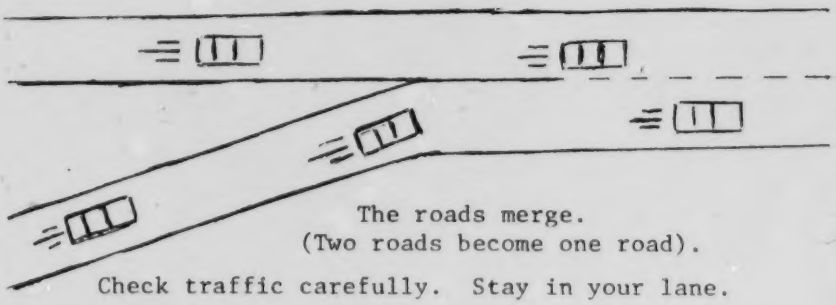
17. When parking uphill, turn the wheels _____.

18. When angle parking, put the _____ _____ _____ next to the curb.

19. When backing into a parallel parking space, look over the _____ _____.

20. After entering a parking space and stopping, shift to _____, put on the _____ _____ and turn off the _____.

MERGING

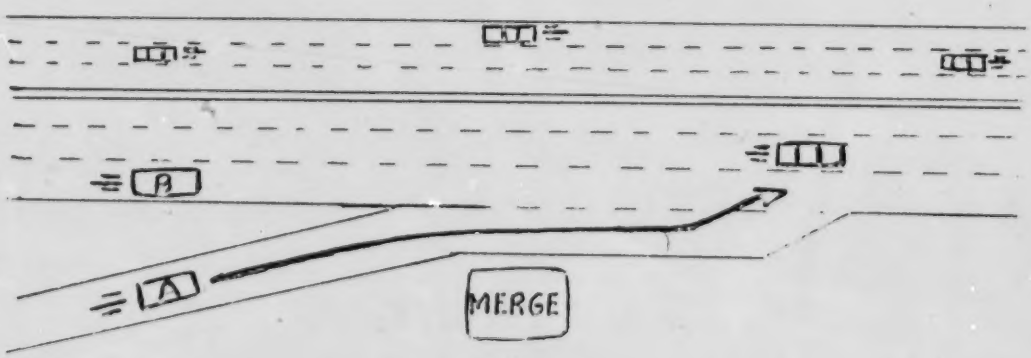


The roads merge.
(Two roads become one road).
Check traffic carefully. Stay in your lane.

Here the left lane ends. Two lanes merge into one lane. The cars are merging.

Check traffic carefully. Change to the right lane as soon as you can.
If you are in the right lane, help the cars in the left lane. Slow down.

Merging when entering a freeway.



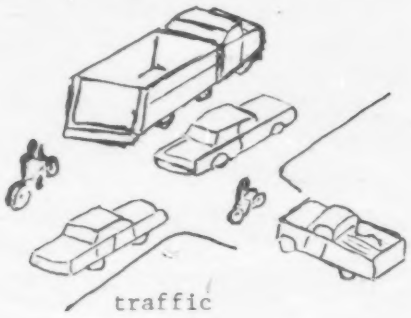
Car A is entering the freeway. It will merge left.
Car B should change to the center lane so Car A can merge easily.

ACTIVITY:
Students form two lines and practice merging at a given point while saying, "Merge."

HAZARDS

Hazards are things that can be dangerous for you.

other road users



traffic

animals

pedestrians

Other road users can be a problem for you.
You must check for these hazards.

the weather

Rain and snow can make the road slippery. Your car can skid.

Bad weather makes driving hazardous.

the road

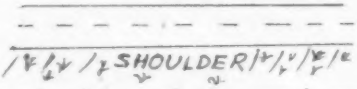
There can be hazards in the road.

The road can have a dip.

The road can have a bump.

There can be gravel on the road.

The road can be rough.



The shoulder of the road can be soft.
You must not drive on a soft shoulder.

TRAFFIC CONTROLS

siren

lights

signs

road markings

siren

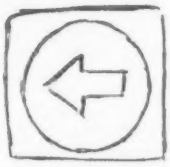
The siren on an emergency vehicle means pull over and stop.

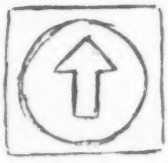
traffic lights (traffic signals)

The top light is red.
A red light means stop.

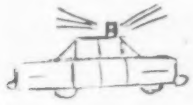
The middle light is yellow.
Yellow means caution (be careful.)
It also means the light will
change to red soon.

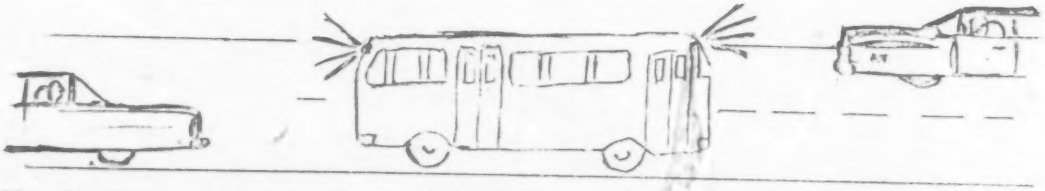
The bottom light is green.
Green means go.


When the arrow is
green, turn left.


When the arrow is
green, go ahead.

flashing red lights

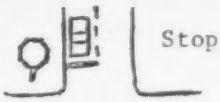

The flashing red light on an emergency vehicle means
pull over and stop.


The flashing red light on a school bus means stop.
Traffic in both directions must stop and wait. You can't pass the bus.
You can go when the lights stop flashing.

SIGNS

STOP YIELD RAILROAD WARNING REGULATORY SCHOOL

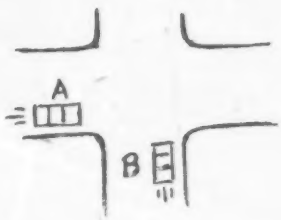
1. a stop sign



Stop before the stop line at an intersection.

Stop before the crosswalk at an intersection.

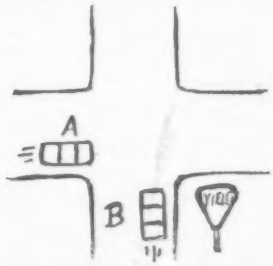
2. a yield sign



There are no signs at this intersection.

Car B is on the right.
It has the right of way. It can go.

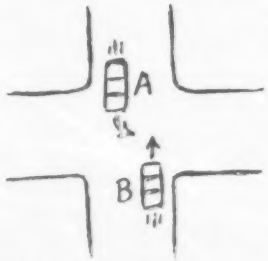
Car A is on the left.
It must yield. It must stop and wait.



There is a yield sign here.

Car B is on the right, but it must yield. It must stop.

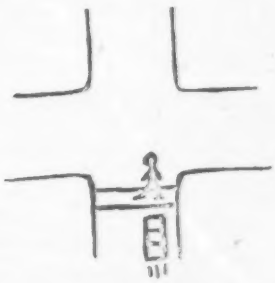
Car A has the right of way.
It can _____.



Car A is turning left.
Car B is going straight.

Car B has _____.
It can go.

Car A must _____.
It must stop and wait.



The pedestrian can go.
He has _____.

The car must stop and wait.
It must _____.

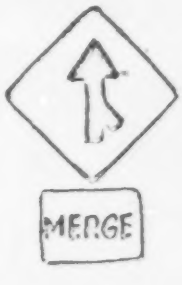
SIGNS

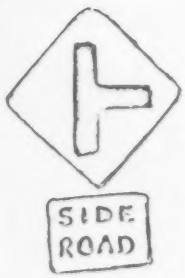
3. railroad signs

A railroad sign means that a train crosses the road. Drive slowly. Look and listen for the train. If there are flashing lights or stop signs, stop more than 10 feet away from the railroad crossing.

4. warning signs

Warning signs tell drivers about hazards. Here are some examples:





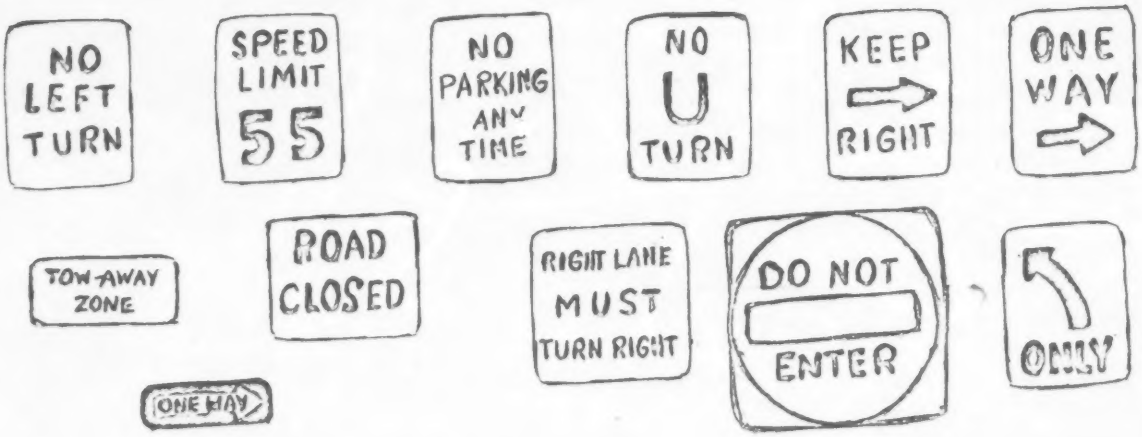
SIGNS

5. a school sign

The speed limit when passing a school is 20 MPH .

6. regulatory signs

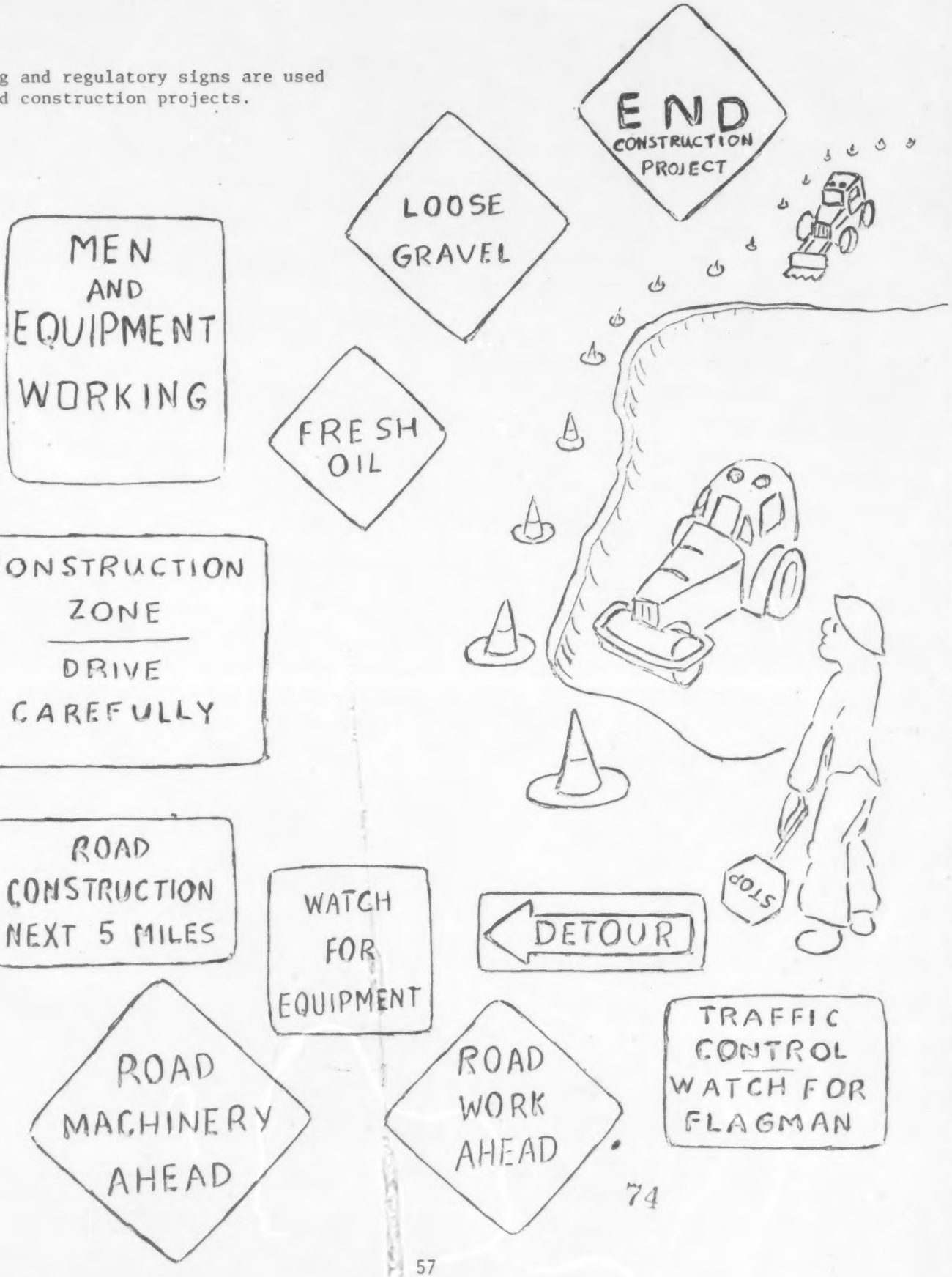
Regulatory signs tell drivers about driving rules.
Here are some examples:



7. information signs

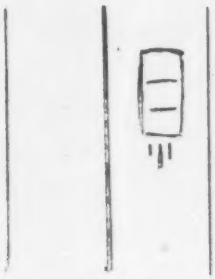
SIGNS

Warning and regulatory signs are used at road construction projects.

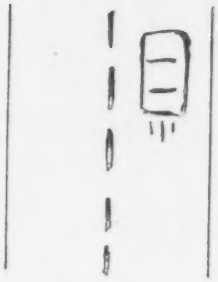


74

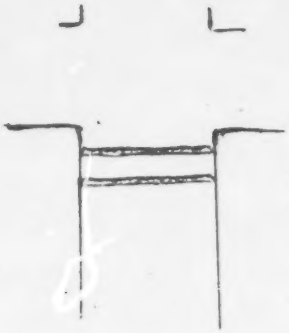
ROAD MARKINGS



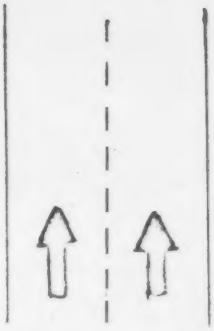
a solid line
no passing



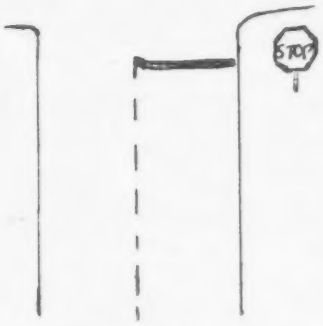
a broken line
passing is OK



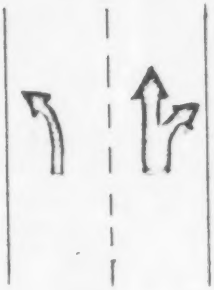
crosswalk



one-way street

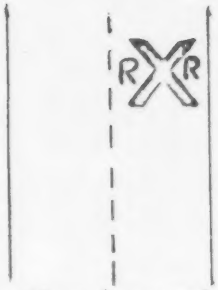


a stop line



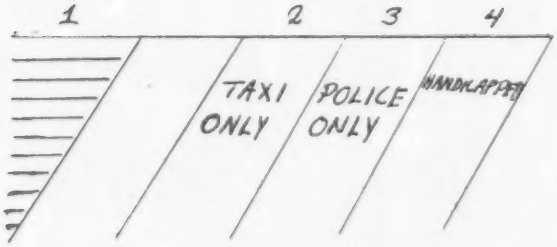
left turn only

turn right or go straight

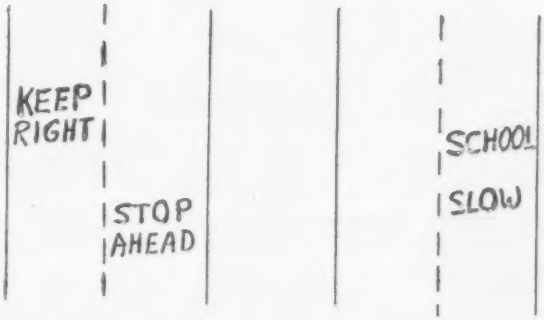


railroad crossing

A red curb means
no parking anytime.



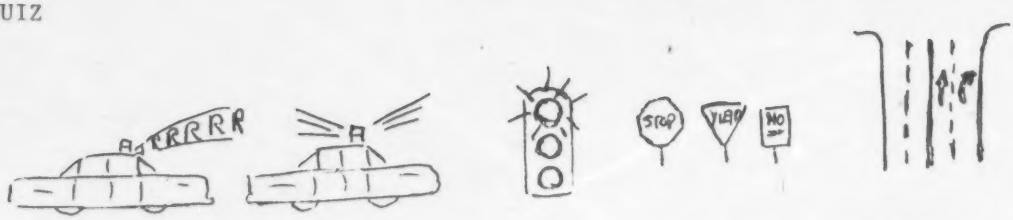
1. no parking
2. Only taxi cabs can park here.
3. Only the police can park here.
4. This parking space is for handicapped people.



words

Read the words on the road.

TRAFFIC CONTROLS - QUIZ



1. Traffic controls are s_____, f_____, t_____, s_____, r_____
l_____ l_____ m_____.

2The siren and flashing lights on an emergency vehicle mean p_____ o_____ and s_____.

3.

The top light is a _____ color. It means _____.

The middle light is a _____ color. It means _____.

The bottom light is a _____color. It means _____.

4. Go left when the arrow is a _____ color.

5. The flashing red light on a school bus means _____.

6. This is a _____line.
It means _____.

This is a _____ line.
It means _____.

8.

A red curb
means _____.

Car B must _____.

Car A _____.

9. The arrows here mean
_____.

10. Write the names of the signs:

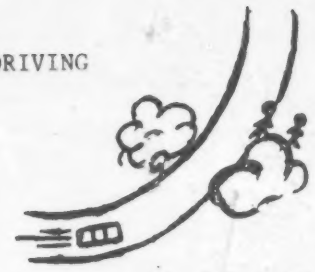
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____

11. This sign means _____.

12

This sign means _____
_____.

SAFE DRIVING



dangerous

The car is driving fast.

The driver can't see the children. He cannot stop.

This is dangerous driving.

safe

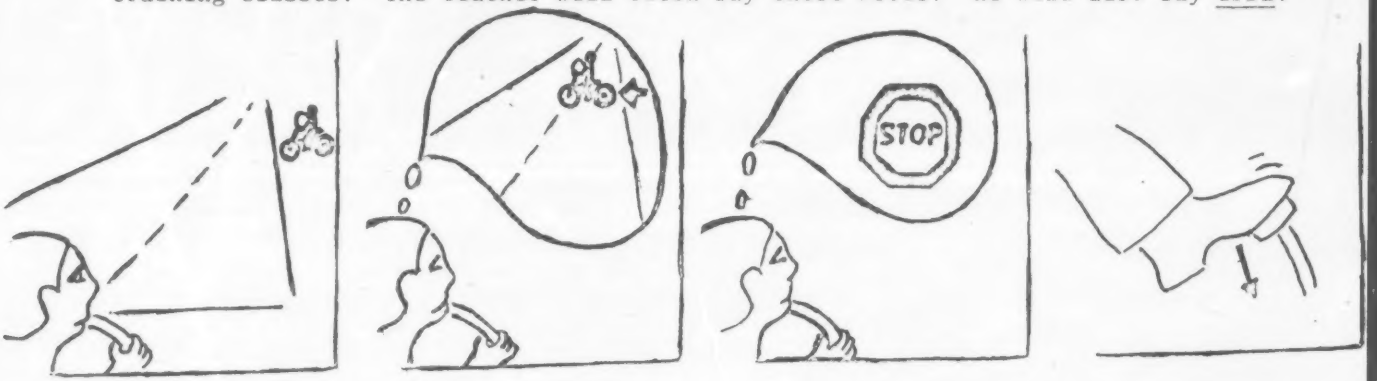
The car is driving slowly.

The driver can't see the children, but he can stop.

This is safe driving.

IPDE

The words identify, predict, decide and execute are important in driver training classes. The teacher will often say these words. He will also say IPDE.



IDENTIFY PREDICT DECIDE EXECUTE

Identify means "see and understand."
The driver can see something ahead. He identifies it. It is a bicycle.

Predict means "I think something will happen."
What will the bicycle do? The driver predicts the bicycle will go in the street.

Decide means "I will do something."
The driver decides to stop.

Execute means "I am doing something."
The driver executes a stop. (The driver is stopping.)

What does IPDE mean? I_____ P_____ D_____ E_____

IPDE

PRACTICES:

A. IDENTIFY

T. (shows a pencil)	Identify this.	S. It's a pencil.
(shows a book)	Identify this.	It's a book.
(other objects)	Identify this.	It's a _____.
S. (shows object)	Identify this.	S. It's a _____.

B. PREDICT

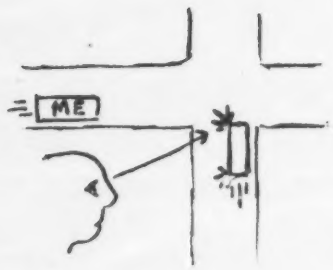
T. (holds up a glass) I will drop the glass.	S. I predict the glass will break.
(goes to the door) What will I do?	I predict you will go out.
(draws a circle with an eye) What will I draw?	I predict you will draw a face.
(goes to a chair) What will I do?	I predict you will sit down.
"	"

C. DECIDE

T. It is cold.	S. I decide to put on a coat.
I'm sick.	I decide to go to a doctor.
It is raining.	I decide to stay inside.
I'm sleepy.	I decide to _____.
"	"

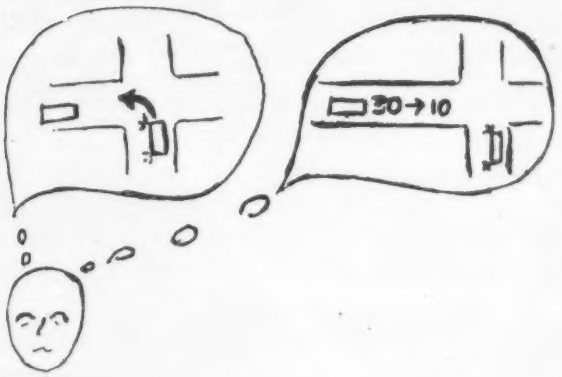
D. EXECUTE

T. I order you to stand up. Execute the order!	S. (stand) I am executing it.
I order you to sit down. Execute the order!	(sit) I am executing it.
Raise your hand. Execute the order!	(raise hands) I am executing it.
"	"
S. Go to the back of the room. Execute the order!	T. (follows orders) I am executing it.
"	"



IDENTIFY

The car is signaling.

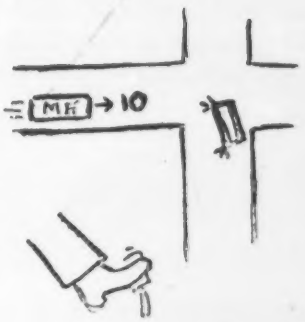


PREDICT

The car will turn left.

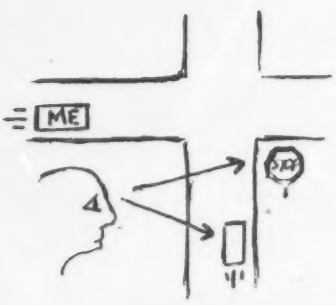
DECIDE

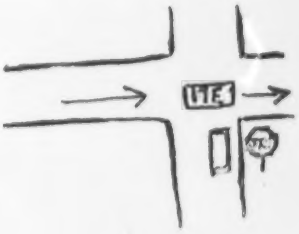
I will slow down.



EXECUTE

I am slowing down.





_____ _____ _____ _____

_____ The car will stop. _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

ACTIVITY:

(The teacher puts a piece of chocolate on each student's desk.

T. Identify that. S. It's chocolate.

Predict. It will taste good.

Decide. I will eat it.

Execute. I am eating it.

SAFE DRIVING

The Smith system

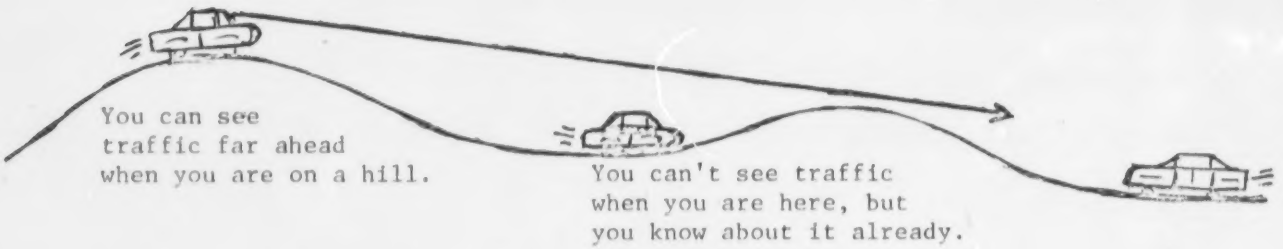
Your driving teacher will talk about the Smith system.
The Smith system is 5 rules for safe driving.

The Smith system rules:

1. Aim high in steering.
2. Keep your eyes moving.
3. Get the big picture.
4. Make sure others see you.
5. Leave yourself an out.

1. Aim high in steering.

"Aim high" means look far ahead of your car.
You want to see hazards before they are a problem for you.



"Aim high in steering" means _____.

2. Keep your eyes moving.
This means look everywhere.

Check in front of the car. Aim high.
Check to the sides of the car.
Check the blind spots.
Check the rearview mirror.
Check the side mirror.
Check the street for hazards.
Check the sides of the street for hazards.
Check the instruments and gauges in your car.

"Keep your eyes moving" means _____.

3. Get the big picture.
This means know about all things important for driving.

Know about your car: the speed, the gauges and the condition of the car.
Know about other road users: traffic, pedestrians and animals in the road.
Know about the road: the lanes, the intersections, the hills, the bumps....
Know about the traffic controls: the lights, the signs, the road markings ....

"Get the big picture" means _____.

SAFE DRIVING

the Smith system

4. Make sure others see you.
This means tell other road users what you are doing.

Talk to the other drivers:

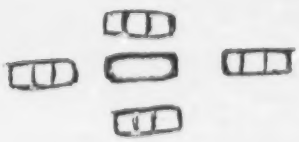
Your taillights and headlights say, "I am here."
Your brakelights say, "I am stopping."
Your turn signal says, "I am turning."
Your high beam says, "I am coming."
"I want to pass."
"Dim your headlights."
Your emergency flasher says, "I have a problem."
Your taillights say, "I am backing up."
"I want that parking space."
Your horn says, "I am here."

Look at the other road users. Do they see you?

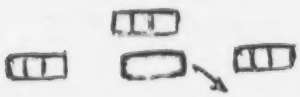
"Make sure others see you" means _____.

5. Leave yourself an out.
This means have a place to move your car if there is a problem.

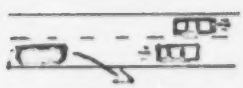
Leave room around your car when you are driving.



This car does not have an out.
It can't move if there is a problem.



This car has an out.
It can move right if necessary.



This car has an out. It can move right to the shoulder of the road if necessary.

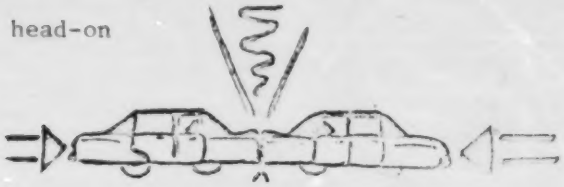
"Leave yourself an out" means _____.

Write the 5 rules of the Smith system:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ACCIDENTS	COLLISIONS	WRECKS	CRASHES
have an accident	collide	wreck	crash
The cars had an accident.	The cars collided.	The cars wrecked.	The cars crashed.

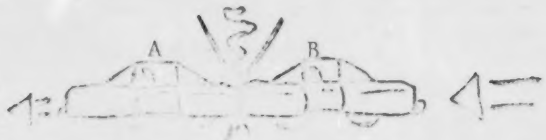
head-on



a head-on collision
(accident, wreck,crash)

The cars collided head-on.

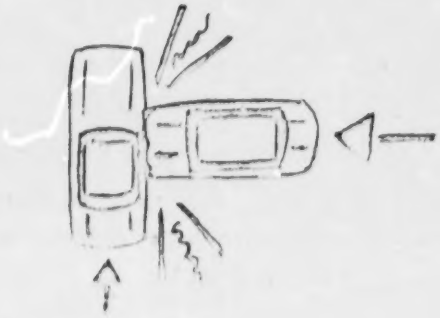
rear-end



a rear-end accident
(collision, wreck, crash)

The cars had a rear-end accident.
Car B rearended car A.

sidelong



a sidelong wreck
(accident, collision, crash)

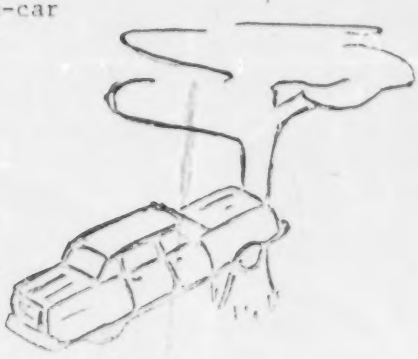
The cars wrecked sidelong.

sideswipe

a sideswipe crash
(accident, collision, wreck)

Car A sideswiped car B.

one-car



A one-car accident

The car crashed into a tree.

roll-over

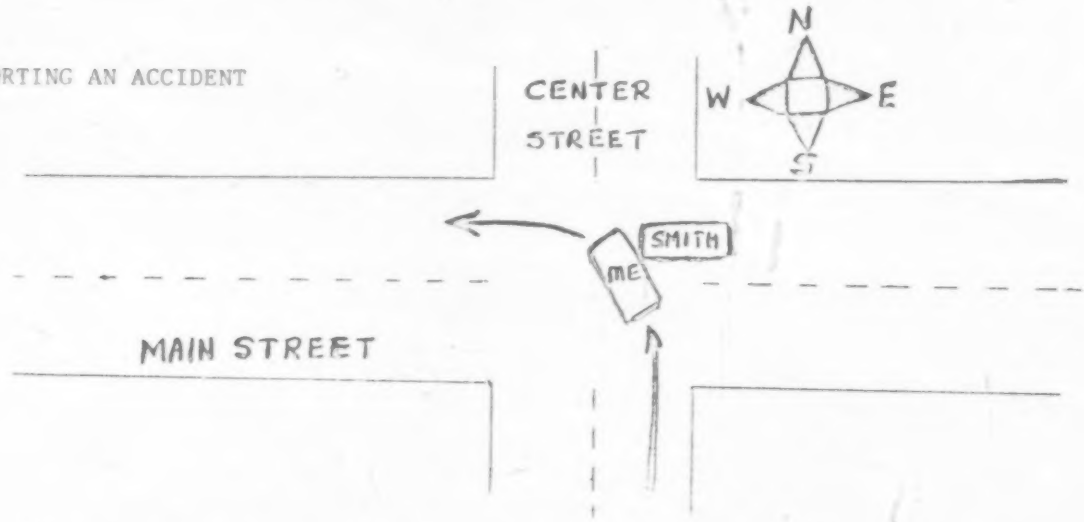
a one-car roll-over

The car rolled over.

ACCIDENTS

If you have an accident, you must:
1. stop.
2. help any hurt people if you can.
3. call an ambulance if someone is hurt.
4. call the police if someone is hurt or if the damage to the cars is more than $ 400.
5. get this information:
   the other driver's name, age, address, license number and insurance information.
   the year, make, and license plate number of the other car.
   the names and addresses of all of the people in the accident.
   the names and addresses of anybody who saw the accident.
6. call your insurance company.
7. make an accident report within 5 days.

REPORTING AN ACCIDENT



You were making a left turn from Center Street to Main Street. The traffic light was green when you entered the intersection. A car crashed sidelong into your car in the middle of the intersection. You were not hurt. The driver of the other car had a bloody nose. There were no other people in the cars. The damage to your car was about $ 300. The damage to the other car was about $ 200.

You called the police. Officer Jim Brown of the city police came.

The name of the other driver is Mr. Al Smith. He is 40 years old. His address is 33 Linder Lane. His Utah driver license number is 297664S. His insurance information is: Old Rock Insurance Company, number 6634-582916.

The other car was a new Chevrolet sedan. The license plate information is: Utah, WT3549, this year.

WRITING

Report this accident on the accident report form (next page).
Use your teacher's car, license and insurance information as your own.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE — USE BLACK INK

NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION AND CANNOT BE USED AT ANY TRIAL

STATE OF UTAH
DRIVER'S REPORT OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

NOTICE: Read before completing this report: Every driver of a Motor Vehicle involved in an accident resulting in total property damage to an apparent extent of $400 or more or in injury to or death of any person, must, within 5 days, file a report of the accident on this form. Failure to file such report is punishable by fine and suspension of drivers license. (**WARNING**: INCOMPLETE OR INACCURATE INFORMATION FURNISHED HEREIN MAY CAUSE THIS REPORT TO BE RETURNED TO YOU AND MAY RESULT IN SUSPENSION OF YOUR DRIVING PRIVILEGE.)

INSURANCE

PLACE YOUR LIABILITY POLICY IN FRONT OF YOU BEFORE COMPLETING THE BLANKS BELOW. IF ANY OF THE BLANKS ARE NOT COMPLETED IT WILL BE ASSUMED THAT YOU WERE NOT INSURED

POLICY PERIOD FROM ____ (Month) ____ (Day) ____ (Year) TO ____ (Month) ____ (Day) ____ (Year) — POLICY NUMBER: ____

NAME OF INSURANCE CO. (Not Agency)

AGENCY THAT SOLD POLICY ____ Address ____

POLICY HOLDER ____ Address ____

DATE AND LOCATION OR ACCIDENT

DATE OF ACCIDENT ____ (Month) ____ (Day) ____ (Year) — DAY OF WEEK ____ TIME ____ AM / PM — NO. OF VEHICLES INVOLVED ____

LOCATION OF ACCIDENT

County ____ City or Town ____

Give name of street or highway number &/or intersection

ACCIDENT INVOLVED (check one): Pedestrian ☐ | Other Motor Vehicle ☐ | Fixed object ☐ | Animal ☐ | Bicycle ☐ | Vehicle ran off road ☐ / Vehicle overturned in road ☐ | Motorcycle ☐ | Other ☐

VEHICLE YOU WERE DRIVING — VEHICLE NUMBER 1

OWNER: Full Name ____ Street, City, State, Zip ____

DRIVER: Full Name ____ Street, City, State, Zip ____

DRIVER LICENSE: Number ____ State ____ Date of Birth ____ Sex ____ VEHICLE: License Plate No. ____ Year ____ State ____

VEHICLE: Year ____ Make ____ Model ____ Describe damage to vehicle ____

Name and address of garage making estimate of damage ____ Estimated Cost $ ____

In the event a garage estimate has not yet been obtained, give your own estimate of the cost of repair $ ____

VEHICLE OTHER PERSON WAS DRIVING — VEHICLE NUMBER 2

OWNER: Full Name ____ Street, City, State, Zip ____

DRIVER: Full Name ____ Street, City, State, Zip ____

DRIVER LICENSE: Number ____ State ____ Date of Birth ____ Sex ____ VEHICLE: License Plate No. ____ Year ____ State ____

VEHICLE: Year ____ Make ____ Model ____ List parts of vehicle damaged ____ Approximate Cost of Repair $ ____

IF MORE THAN TWO VEHICLES WERE INVOLVED, DESCRIBE THE ADDITIONAL VEHICLES ON SEPARATE REPORT FORMS & ATTACH TO THIS REPORT

AT TIME OF ACCIDENT, WERE YOU DRIVING A VEHICLE OWNED OR LEASED BY YOUR EMPLOYER AND WITH HIS PERMISSION ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, complete following: ____ (Employers Name) ____ (Employers Address)

DID A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICE INVESTIGATE AT THE SCENE OF ACCIDENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name of investigating Officer ____ Department ____ (Highway Patrol, Sheriff, City Police, etc.)

SR-11 (P-32)
Rev. 1-80

TURN PAGE - COMPLETE BOTH SIDES

28

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OTHER THAN VEHICLES _____ Approximate cost to repair $_____

Name object and state nature of damage

Name and address of owner of object struck _____

INJURED

Name _____ Age _____ ☐ Male ☐ Female

Address _____ ☐ Driver ☐ Passenger ☐ Pedestrian In vehicle No. _____

Nature and extent of injuries _____

MARK FIRST ONE THAT APPLIES			
1. Killed ☐	2. Visible signs of injury as bleeding wound or distorted member or had to be carried from scene ☐	3. Other visible injury as bruises, abrasions, swelling, limping, etc. ☐	4. No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness ☐

Name _____ Age _____ ☐ Male ☐ Female

Address _____ ☐ Driver ☐ Passenger ☐ Pedestrian In vehicle No. _____

Nature and extent of injuries _____

MARK FIRST ONE THAT APPLIES			
1. Killed ☐	2. Visible signs of injury as bleeding wound or distorted member or had to be carried from scene ☐	3. Other visible injury as bruises, abrasions, swelling, limping, etc. ☐	4. No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness ☐

Name _____ Age _____ ☐ Male ☐ Female

Address _____ ☐ Driver ☐ Passenger ☐ Pedestrian In vehicle No. _____

Nature and extent of injuries _____

MARK FIRST ONE THAT APPLIES			
1. Killed ☐	2. Visible signs of injury as bleeding wound or distorted member or had to be carried from scene ☐	3. Other visible injury as bruises, abrasions, swelling, limping, etc. ☐	4. No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness ☐

DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED
REFER TO VEHICLES BY NUMBER
EXPLAIN WHAT CAUSED ACCIDENT _____

I CERTIFY THAT THE STATEMENTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS REPORT ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF

SIGN HERE → _____ _____ _____

SIGNATURE OF PERSON MAKING REPORT IS REQUIRED — ADDRESS — DATE OF REPORT

FALSIFYING REPORT - PENALTY. State law provides that any person who gives information required in an accident report knowing or having reason to believe that such information is false, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS BELOW

_____
Print or type FULL Name

_____
Street or RFD

_____
City, State and Zip

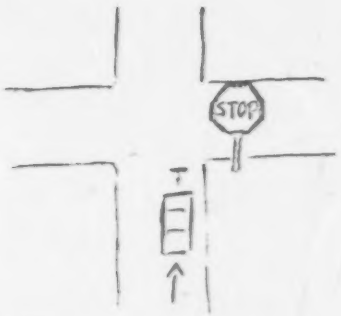
MAIL THIS REPORT TO:

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SECTION
305 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

WITHIN 5 DAYS
FOLLOWING ACCIDENT

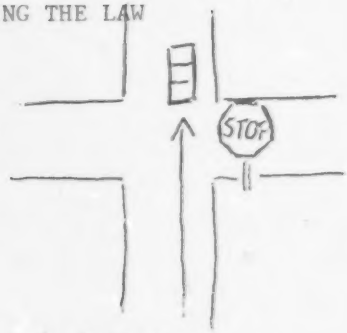
BREAKING THE LAW

THE LAW



The law is: A driver must stop at a stop sign.

BREAKING THE LAW

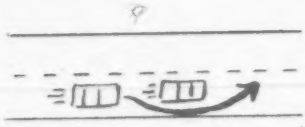
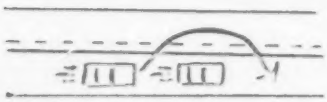
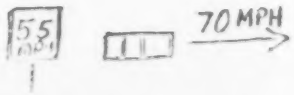
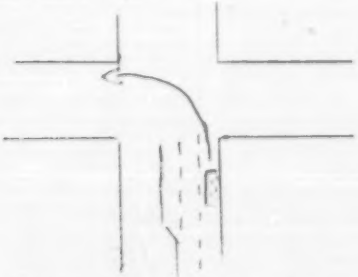


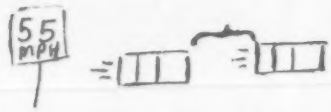
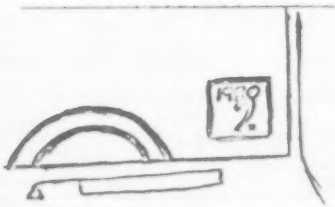
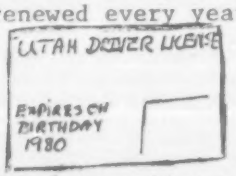
The driver failed to stop.
(did not)

The driver broke the law.

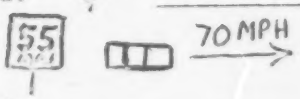
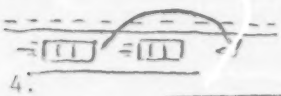
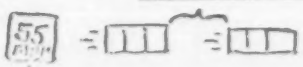
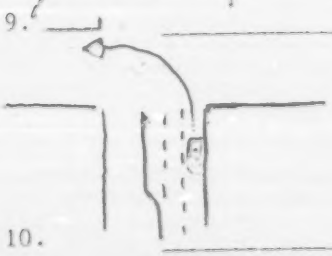
The violation is failure to stop.

The law is:	The driver broke the law.	violation:
1. A driver must stop.	He failed to stop.	The violation is failure to stop.
2. A driver must yield.	He failed to yield.	The violation is failure to _____.
3. A driver must signal.	He failed to signal.	The _____ is failure to signal.

The law is:	The driver broke the law.	The violation:
		
4. A driver must pass on the left.	He did not pass properly.	The violation is improper passing.
		
5. A driver must not pass when a solid yellow line is in his lane.	He did not pass properly.	The violation is _____.
		
6. A driver must obey the speed limit.	He was speeding.	_____ is speeding.
7. A driver must keep a proper lookout.	He did not keep a proper lookout.	The violation is improper lookout.
		
8. A driver must turn left from the left-turn lane.	He did not turn properly.	The violation is _____ turn.

The _____ is:	The driver _____the law.	The violation:
		
9. A driver must follow safely.	He followed dangerously.	The violation is tailgating.
10. A driver must drive safely.	He drove dangerously.	The violation is reckless driving.
11. A driver must not drink alcohol while driving.	He was drunk.	The violation is driving under the influence of alcohol. (drunk driving)
		
12. The safety inspection must be renewed every year.		The safety inspection is expired. The violation is expired safety inspection.
13. The license plate must be renewed every year.		The license plate is expired. The violation is expired license plates.
		
14. The driver license must be renewed every 4 years.		The driver license is expired.

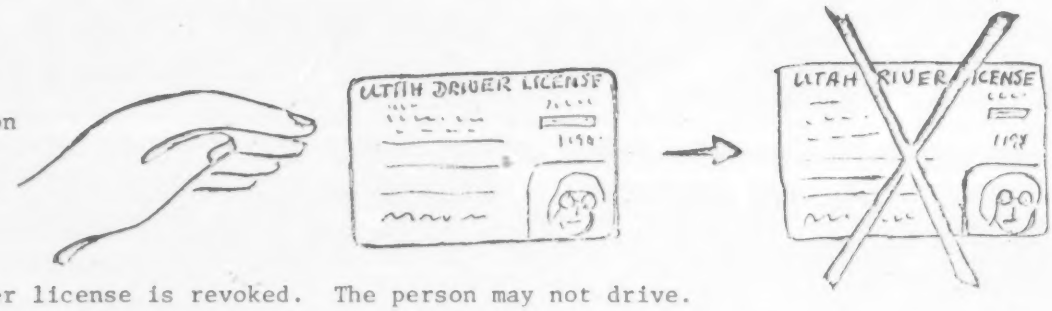
WRITING:

		HOW DID HE BREAK THE LAW?	WHAT'S THE VIOLATION?
1.		He failed to stop.	failure to stop
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

When you break the law, you must pay the penalty.

PENALTIES:

1. Revocation



The driver license is revoked. The person may not drive.

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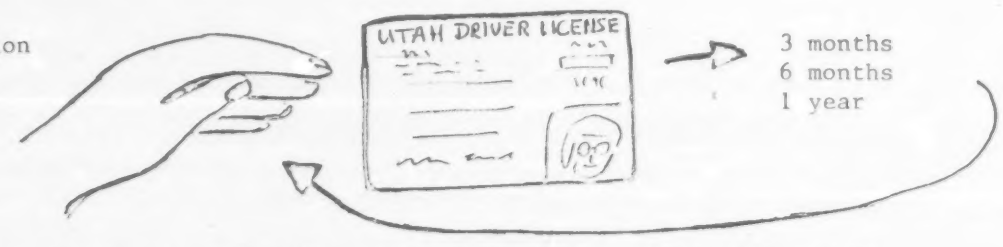
2. Suspension



The driver license is suspended. The person may not drive for a time.

---

3. Pay a fine

The person must pay a $_____ fine.

---

4. A jail sentence

The person is sentenced to _____days in jail.
months

---

5. Driving points

For moving violations a driver is given points. The points stay on the driving record for 3 years. If a driver gets 200 points in 3 years, his driver license may be suspended.

EXAMPLE: speeding 75, failure to stop 50, tailgating 60, failure to signal 40 = 225 = suspension.

BREAKING THE LAW

MOVING VIOLATION	PENALTY	*(the judge will decide on the sentence)			
	driving points	fine	jail sentence	suspension	revocation
1. Driving under the influence of alcohol	--	$299	6 months	--	revoked
2. Failure to stop	50	*	*	--	--
3. Failure to yield	60	*	*	--	--
4. Improper passing	50	*	*	--	--
5. Speeding	35 to 75	*	*	--	--
6. Reckless driving	80	*	*	--	--
7. Improper turn lookout	50	*	*	--	--
8. Tailgating	60	*	*	--	--
9. Wrong way on 1-way street	60	*	*	--	--
10. Driving on suspended license	--	$299	6 months	suspended or revoked for more time.	
11. Reckless driving - someone is hurt	--	*	*	suspended for 1 year.	
12. Other moving violations	40	*	*	--	--
OTHER VIOLATIONS					
13. Expired driver license license plates	--	*	*	--	--

BREAKING THE LAW

WRITING:

1. The driver failed to stop.
   The penalty for failure to stop is 50 driving points, a fine and a jail sentence.

2. The driver failed to yield.
   failure to yield

3. The driver did not pass properly.

4. The driver was drunk.

5. The driver was speeding.

6. The driver was not driving safely.

7. The driver did not keep a proper lookout.

8. The driver followed dangerously.

9. The safety inspection is expired.

10. The driver failed to signal.

A TRAFFIC TICKET

VOCABULARY:

policeman
officer
traffic ticket
traffic court

policeman

Danh was driving in a residential zone.
He saw a red light in the rearview mirror.
He pulled over.

policeman: May I see your driver's license?
Danh: Here it is.
What's the matter, officer?
policeman: You failed to stop at the intersection.
Danh I'm sorry, officer. I thought I stopped.
policeman: You didn't. Sign the ticket here.
Danh: This is my first ticket. What do I do?
policeman: Go to traffic court. The time and address are on the ticket.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. What's the matter officer? — You failed to stop.
yield.
signal.
keep a proper lookout.

2. You failed to stop. — I'm sorry, officer. I thought I stopped.
yield. — yielded.
signal. — signaled.
keep a proper lookout. — did.

3. Your driver's license is expired. — I'm sorry, officer. I didn't know that.
license plate
safety inspection
You didn't turn properly.
pass
You were speeding.
driving recklessly.
tailgating.

ROLE PLAY: Play policemen and bad drivers.

IN THE TRAFFIC COURT

court

judge

Vocabulary:

judge
be accused of
plead guilty
plead not guilty
a sentence is suspended
Your Honor

Judge: Is Danh Van Nguyen in the court?

Danh: Yes, Your Honor

Judge: Come forward.
On April 15 of this year you are accused of failure to stop.
How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?

Danh: Guilty, your Honor.

Judge: When you break the law, you must pay the penalty.
I sentence you to a $30 fine and 15 days in jail.
The jail sentence is suspended when you pay the fine.

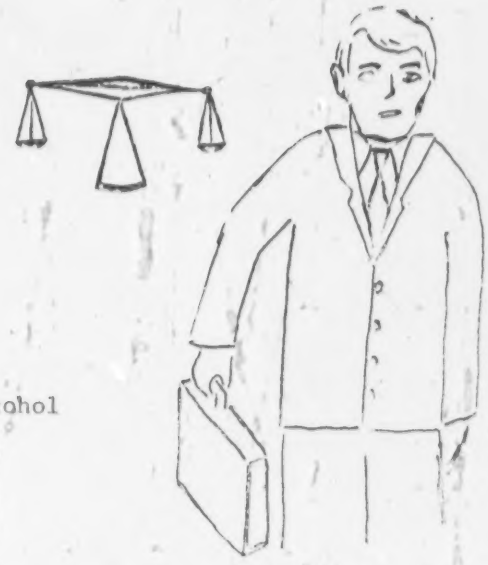
Danh: Where do I pay, Your Honor?

Judge: Pay the secretary at the front desk.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is Danh accused of? _____
2. How does Danh plead? _____
3. What is the sentence? _____
4. What is suspended? _____
5. Does Danh go to jail? _____
   Why? The jail sentence is _____
6. What does Danh pay? _____
7. Does Danh get driving points? _____
8. When you _____ the law, you must pay the _____.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS:



lawyer

A. You are accused of reckless driving.

failure to yield
failure to stop
failure to signal
driving under the influence of alcohol
speeding
improper passing
improper turn
improper lookout
tailgating

B. How do you plead? Guilty, Your Honor. I sentence you to a $60 fine.
6 months in jail
a $200 fine
5 days in jail
a $100 fine
30 days in jail

How do you plead? Not guilty, Your Honor. Get a lawyer.

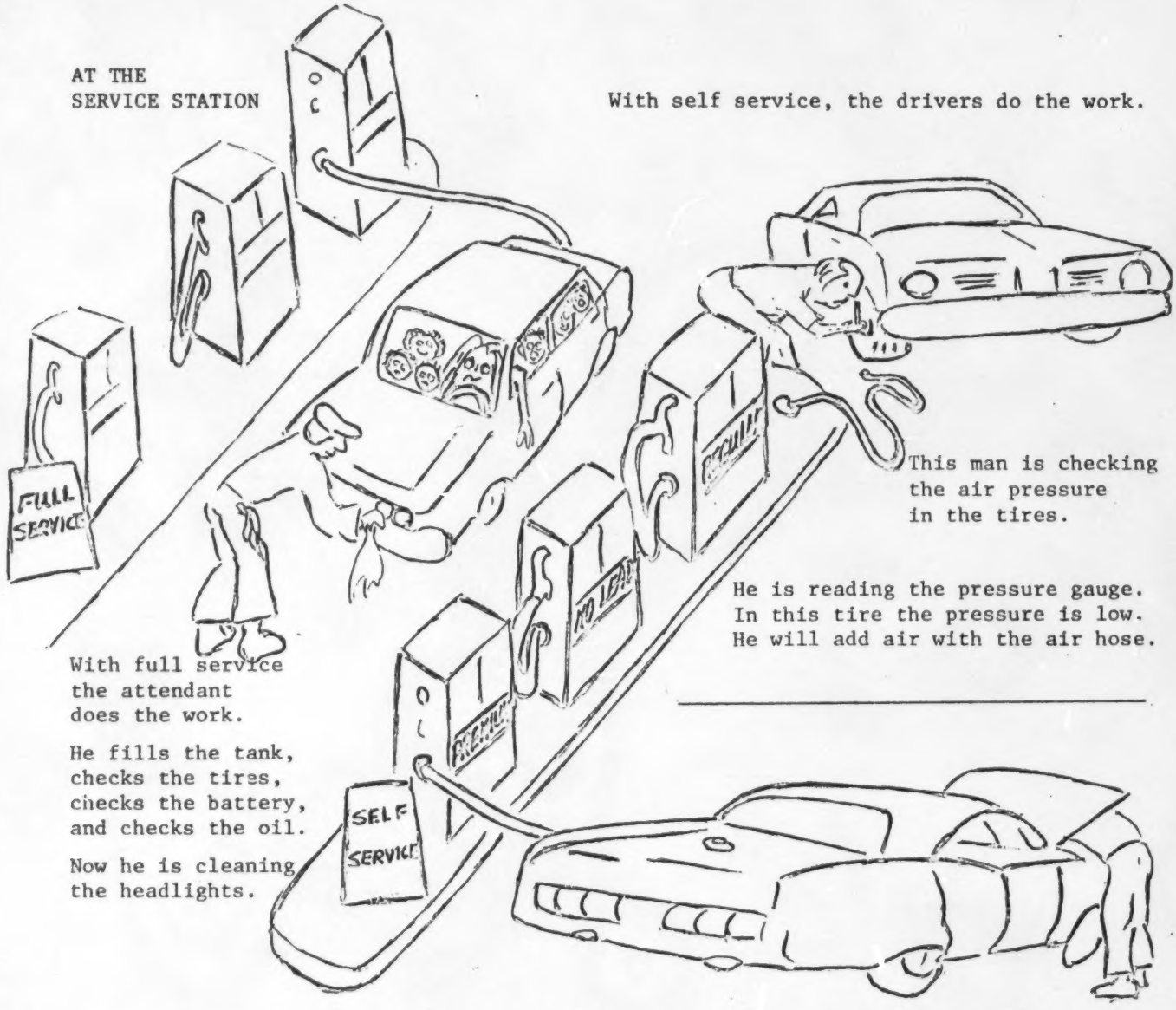
ROLE PLAY: Play traffic court.

ACTIVITY: Visit the traffic court in your city.
Write down the violations and the sentences.

note: If you visit the traffic court as a large group, it is necessary to ask before you go. Talk to the secretary.

AT THE
SERVICE STATION

With self service, the drivers do the work.



This man is checking
the air pressure
in the tires.

He is reading the pressure gauge.
In this tire the pressure is low.
He will add air with the air hose.

With full service
the attendant
does the work.

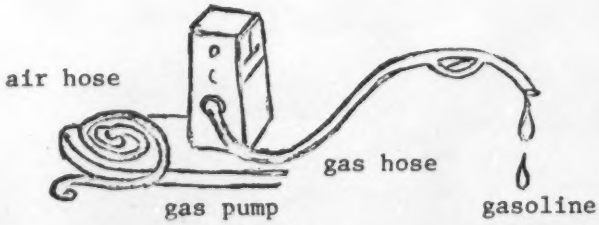
He fills the tank,
checks the tires,
checks the battery,
and checks the oil.

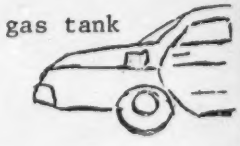
Now he is cleaning
the headlights.

This man is filling his gas tank from the gas pump.
His car needs premium gasoline, not regular or no lead.
The gas hose is filling the gas tank.
The gas cap is on the trunk of the car.

The man is checking under the hood.
He always checks the oil, battery and radiator.

air pressure gauge

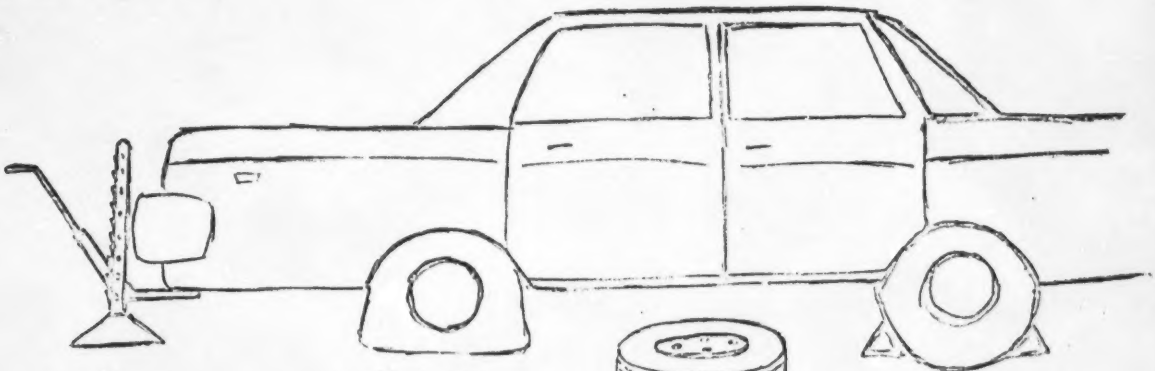




97

TOOLS for the car.

for changing a flat tire:

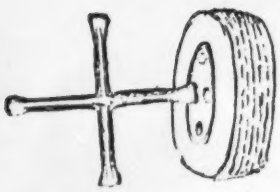


a jack

a flat tire

a spare tire

blocks

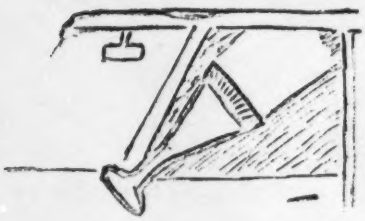


lug nut wrench

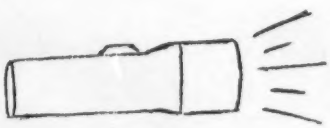
for a dead battery:

jumper cables

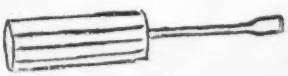
other tools:



a window scraper



a flashlight



a screwdriver

pliers

DICTIONARY FOR DRIVING VOCABULARY

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
A		
accelerate - 16		
acceleration lane - 4		
accelerator - 21		
accident - 65		
accident report - 66, 67		
accused - 76		
adjust the mirror - 25		
aim high in steering - 63		
air hose - 78		
air pressure - 78		
air pressure gauge - 78		
(alt) alternator - 21		
ambulance - 2		
(amp) ammeter - 21		
angle parking - 43		
apply the brakes - 24A		
automatic gearshift - 21-24		
automobile - 1		
auto parts store - 11		
auto repair shop - 11		
B		
back up - 16, 32		
battery - 21, 79		
blinker - 21		
blind spots - 26		
blocks - 79		
brake - 2, 24A		
brake light - 10		
breaking the law - 68		
bridge - 41		
broken line - 40		
bump - 52		
bumper - 10		
bus - 2		
C		
camper - 1		
caution - 53		
center lane - 14		
center line - 14		
change lanes - 17, 40		
check for traffic - 26		
check the mirror - 25		
clutch - 21, 25		
collide - 65		
collision - 65		

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
compact - 1		
controls - 21		
construction signs - 57		
convertible - 1		
corner - 14		
crash - 65		
crossroad - 14		
crosswalk - 14		
curb - 14, 58		
curve - 41		
D		
damage - 11		
dangerous - 39, 60		
dashboard - 21		
dead battery - 79		
decelerate - 16, 24		
deceleration lane - 14		
decide - 60		
dim the lights - 24		
dimmer switch - 21, 24		
dip - 52		
directions - 6-19		
downhill parking - 48		
drive (gear) - 24		
driveway - 14		
driving points - 72		
driving record - 72		
driving under the influence of alcohol - 70		
drunk driving - 70		
E		
emergency brake - 24A		
emergency flasher - 21, 24B		
emergency vehicles - 2		
enter a parking space - 44		
entrance - 14		
equipment - 21		
execute - 60		
expired - 70		
exit - 14		
F		
fail - 68		
failure to stop - 68		
fasten the seat belts - 25		
fender - 10		
fire - 72		
fire engine - 2		

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
first gear - 24		
flashlight - 79		
flashing lights - 53		
flat tire - 79		
floor it - 24		
follow - 39		
footbrake - 21-24A		
four-lane highway - 14		
fourth gear - 24		
freeway - 14		
front - 6		
fuel gauge - 21		
full service - 78		
G		
gas cap - 78		
gas gauge - 21		
gas hose - 78		
gasoline - 78		
gas pedal - 21, 24		
gas pump - 78		
gas tank - 78		
(gen.) generator - 21		
get the big picture - 63		
give it gas - 24		
glove box - 21		
go ahead - 16		
go backward - 16		
go faster - 16		
go forward - 16, 29, 31		
go slower - 16		
go straight - 16		
gravel - 52		
guilty - 76		
H		
hand signals - 9		
hazards - 52		
headlight - 10		
head-on collision - 65		
head rest - 21		
high beam - 24		
highway - 14		
hit the brakes - 24A		
hood - 10		
horn - 21		
I		
identify - 60		
ignition - 14, 24A		

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
improper lookout - 69		
improper passing - 69		
increase speed - 16		
information signs - 56		
instruments - 21		
insurance - 66		
intersection - 14		
IPDE - 60		
J		
jack - 79		
jail sentence - 72		
jeep - 1		
judge - 76		
jumper cables - 79		
L		
lane - 14		
law - 68		
leave a parking space - 44		
leave yourself an out - 64		
left - 6		
left lane - 14		
left turn - 34		
left-turn lane - 14		
let out the clutch - 25		
let up on (the gas) - 24, 24A		
length - 39		
license plate - 10, 61		
light switch - 21, 24A		
look over the shoulder - 26		
low beam - 24		
low gear - 24		
lug nut wrench - 79		
M		
make a left turn - 16		
make a right turn - 16		
manual gearshift - 21, 24		
median - 14		
merge - 51		
motorcycle - 2		
mudguard - 10		
N		
neutral (gear) - 24		

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
O		
officer - 75		
oil gauge - 21		
one-car accident - 65		
one-lane street - 14		
one-lane road - 14		
P		
park (gear) - 24		
parking - 37, 43		
parking brake - 21, 24A		
parking brake release - 21, 24A		
parking lot - 43		
parking sign - 43		
parking space - 43		
parallel parking - 43		
pass - 17, 40		
passing lane - 14		
pedestrian - 52		
penalty - 72		
perpendicular parking - 43		
pickup - 1		
plead guilty - 76		
pliers - 79		
points - 72		
police car - 2		
policeman - 75		
predict - 60		
premium gasoline - 78		
proper lookout - 69		
pull in - 17		
pull off the road - 17		
pull out - 17		
pull over - 17		
pump (the brake) - 24A		
push in (the clutch) - 25		
put on (the brake) - 24, 24A, 25		
R		
railroad crossing - 54, 55, 58		
rear - 6		
rear bumper - 10		
rear-end collision - 65		
rearview mirror - 21		
reckless driving - 70		
reduce speed - 16		
reflector - 10		
regular gasoline - 78		
regulatory signs - 54, 56		

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
release (the gas pedal) - 24, 25		
remove - 25		
renew - 70		
revoke - 72		
revocation - 72		
right - 6		
right lane - 14		
right of way - 54		
right turn - 34		
right turn lane - 14		
road - 14		
road markings - 53, 58		
road users - 52		
roll-over - 65		
roof - 10		
rough road - 52		
S		
safe - 39, 60		
safe following distance - 39		
safety inspection - 70		
school signs - 54, 58		
screwdriver - 79		
seat belt - 25		
second gear - 24		
sedan - 1		
self service - 78		
service station - 78		
set the brake - 24A		
shift gears - 24		
shoulder - 14		
side - 6		
sidelong - 65		
side mirror - 10		
sideswipe - 65		
sidewalk - 14		
side window - 10		
signal - 9		
signal light - 10		
signs - 53, 54		
siren - 53		
skid - 52		
slippery - 52		
slow down - 16		
Smith system - 63		
solid line - 40		
soft shoulder - 52		
spare tire - 79		
speed - 17		
speed up - 16		

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
speedometer - 21		
sports car - 1		
start the car - 27		
steering wheel - 7, 21		
stickshift - 21		
stop - 16, 37, 54		
straighten - 7		
street - 14		
sunvisor - 21		
suspend - 72, 76		
T		
tailgating - 39		
tail light - 10		
take off (the seat belt) - 25		
(temp) temperature gauge - 21		
third gear - 24		
tire - 17		
tow truck - 2		
traffic - 26		
traffic controls - 53		
traffic court - 75-76		
traffic lights - 53		
traffic ticket - 75		
traffic signals - 53		
tread - 10		
truck - 2		
trunk - 10		
turn - 7, 16, 34, 36		
turn on (the lights) - 24A		
turn signal - 21		
two-lane road - 14		
two-way street - 14		
U		
uphill parking - 48		
u-turn - 36		
V		
van - 1		
vehicle - 1		
violation - 68		
W		
warning signs - 54, 55		
wheel - 7		
wheel cover - 10		
window scraper - 79		

Word-Page	Pronunciation	Translation
windshield - 10		
windshield wiper - 10		
wreck - 65		
Y		
yield - 54		
y-turn - 36		
your honor - 76		